THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

Circulates through Pennsylvania, and all the other States of the Union, rising 7000 papers every publication.

VOL. VII—WHOLE NO. 374. PHILADELPHIA, SEPTEMBER 27, 1828. Terms, $3 in advance.

PUBLISHED BY SAMUEL COATE ATKINSON, No. 112 CHESNUT STREET, BETWEEN THIRD & FOURTH STREETS, AND DIRECTLY OPPOSITE TO THE POST-OFFICE.—☞ COUNTING-ROOM ON HUDSON'S ALLEY.

ORIGINAL POETRY.

"WE PART."

We part,—O when shall we meet again
In this vale of sighing and tears,
Or has heaven decreed that we ne'er shall attain
That bliss till the flight of years;
Till life's closing scene, thro' the world we may rove,
Still led on by our hopes and our fears,
Still not catch a glance from the eye that we love,
In this valley of sorrow and tears.

We part,—but, O we will meet again,
In a calmer and brighter day,
When the stains of sorrow that now remain
Shall all be wip'd away;
When naught shall impede young Love's fair bloom,
Nor the seed of Friendship allay;
And prospects that now are shrouded in gloom,
Shall break forth in endless day. G.

Jersey Shore, Pa.

THE WAYS OF PROVIDENCE.

High on a mountain Moses sat, sublime,
Pond'ring on man, the minister of crime,
Daring to speak to Him, the Lord of Lords,
Of retribution and unjust rewards;
When, high in Heav'n, the Almighty Father heard
The Prophet's pardon'd, but presumptuous word,
And bade him look below, into the plain,
Nor dare impeach Imperial Heav'n again.
The Prophet, bending o'er the mountain's brow,
Gaz'd at the scene that shone in light below;
Amongst the eye a silver spring survey'd,
That gurgled softly in the sylvan shade;
Where soon a weary soldier's parching lip
The lucid liquid stay'd awhile to sip!
Upon the bank his glittering gold still lay,
When he again pursued his weary way—
The Prophet mark'd the precious prize forgot,
When, lo! a youth appear'd upon the spot;
And, with high transport, seized and bore away
The hard earn'd trophy of the battle fray.
Ere long with tottering steps, and aspect grave,
An aged traveller came to taste the wave;
Quenching his thirst with burning heat oppress'd
He on the grassy bank reclin'd to rest.
Scarce o'er his soul did dreamy slumber steal,
And hush to rest the faculty to feel,
When, back shov'd the soldier came with rage,
His gold demanded of the sober sage.
To Heav'n protesting he his gold denies,
Nor have I seen it, witness Heav'n, he cries;
The soldier still at his great foe aggriev'd,
Demanded still, nor offer'd oaths believ'd;
Till at the old man in his wrath he rush'd,
And from the fatal wound the life blood gush'd.
The Prophet, now with horror struck profound,
Cover'd his face and fell upon the ground;
Is wanton lost, Jehovah thus should give
The guiltless death, and bid the guilty live—
The Almighty Father of the righteous saw,
And to the Prophet thus explain'd his law:—
Dare not to censure with a vain pretence,
Thou can't not fathom God's own providence!
Thou saw'st the cause of murder'd age,
Thou think'st injustice urg'd the soldier's rage—
But mark that he, whom thou didst see expire,
Murder'd, alas! the youth's unhappy sire;
Thus I permitted the unconscious son
To avenge his father, and thou seest 'tis done;
Mark this, and own that Providence is right,
Tho' all her ways be hidden from thy sight;
Nor dare the just decrees of Heav'n to scan,
Or as a murder'd insect or a man—
For know the Almighty, from his throne on high,
Surveys creation with an anxious eye.

MILFORD HARD.

THE RAINBOW.

When the high, brilliant arch of heaven,
Is curtained by the lowering storm,
And through the upper skies is driven
The Tempest-god's terrific form;
What rapture fills the troubled breast
To see once more the sun-beams shine,
And, on the distant hills to rest
The bow where beauty's tints combine.

It fills the heart anew with joy,
It dissipates our keenest dread,
And gives us bliss free from alloy,
When thus the darken'd clouds have fled:
It points us to a brighter world,
Where we shall fly from sorrows here,
Where sweetest glory is unfurl'd,
And there is nought of slavish fear.

Who has not seen, when cares had gone
And left the bosom aching still,
A far more beauteous hale drawn,
And resting on Mount Zion's hill!
The promise sweet, abiding there,
Surpasses all the beauteous glow,
That Heav'n can offer when 'tis fair,
Or when bent angled with the bow.

FINGAL.

SONNET.

When far retired in occidental sky,
The glorious sun emits a trembling gleam
Along the mountain's summit, splendidly,
I love to walk where Wissahiccon's stream,
Meanders with unruffled surface by
The base of rocks that rise stupendously,
And contemplate the grandeur of the scene.
The dancing cascade down the steep descending,
The rising ridges rob'd in grassy green,
The mountain-crag, majestically impending,
And to the whisp'ring breezes gently bending,
The slender spruce and glossy pine is seen;
Though speechless, unconverse, all combine
To palpably display there is a power Divine.

Germantown, Pa. J. S. D.

TO ——.

Nay, lady, do not chide me thus, for gazing on thy face,
For in each softened lineament a loveliness I trace;
And beauty still hath been to me a solace and delight,
And joyful thoughts my bosom fill where'er it meets my sight.

Oh! when I look upon those eyes, whose azure tinted hues
Ten thousand speaking rays of light and loveliness diffuse;
Such bliss is mine, I cannot turn my ardent gaze away,
Tho' conscious that such glances they send my peace of mind must slay.

To cast myself in danger's way, it reckless well I know,
But who can stop the raging tide of passion in its flow;
Can reason's voice the tumult still which maddens in the brain?
No! when opposed to eyes like thine, her councils are in vain.

Yet even were those orbs less bright, less eloquent their beams,
Were they less like what poet's feign in fancy's pictur'd dreams;
Kind Nature has bestowed on them so many vivid charms,
That each beholder's breast would be fill'd with Love's soft alarms.

The witching smile that ever twines around thy ruby lip,
Where little Cupids seem to rove, and purest nectar sip;
Thy polish'd brow, thy blooming cheek, and dimpled chin, are all
Fashion'd and form'd so gracefully the senses they enthral.

Then, Lady, do not chide me thus, for gazing on thy face,
For in each softened lineament a loveliness I trace;
And beauty still hath been to me a solace and delight,
And joyful thoughts my bosom fill where'er it meets my sight.

M.

THE LADIES' FRIEND.

THE IDEA OF A PERFECT WIFE.

I intend to give my idea of a woman; if it at all answers any original, I shall be pleased: for if such a person as I would describe, really exists, she must be far superior to my description; and such as I must love too well to be able to paint as I ought.

She is handsome, but it is a beauty not arising from features, from complexion, or from shape; she has all three in an high degree, but it is not by these she touches an heart; it is all that sweetness of temper, benevolence, innocence and sensibility which a face can express, that forms her beauty.

She has a face just raises your attention at first sight, it grows on you every moment, and you wonder it did not more than raise your attention at first.

Her eyes have a mild light; but they awe you when she pleases; they command like a good man out of office, not by authority, but by virtue.

Her features are not regular; that sort of exactness is more to be praised than to be loved, for it is never animated.

Her stature is not tall; she is not made to be the admiration of every body, but the happiness of one.

She has all the firmness that does not exclude delicacy; she has all the softness that does not imply weakness.

There is often more of the coquette shown in an affected plainness, than in tawdry finery; she is always clean without preciseness or affectation. Her gravity is a gentle thoughtfulness, that softens the features without discomposing them; she is usually grave.

Her smiles are inexpressible.

Her voice is a low, soft music, not formed to rule in public assemblies, but to charm those who can distinguish a company from a crowd; it has this advantage, you must come close to her to hear it.

To describe her body, describes her mind; one is the transcript of the other. Her understanding is not shown in the variety of matters it exerts itself on, but in the goodness of the choice she makes.

She does not display it as much in saying or doing striking things, as in avoiding such as she ought not to say or do.

She discovers the right and wrong of things, not by reasoning, but by sagacity; most women, and many good ones, have a closeness and something selfish in their dispositions; she has a true generosity of temper; the most extravagant cannot be more unbounded in their liberality, the most covetous not more cautious in the distribution.

No person of so few years, can know the world better; no person was ever less corrupted by that knowledge.

Her politeness seems to flow rather from a natural disposition to oblige, than from any rules on the subject; and therefore never fails to strike those who understand good breeding, and those who do not.

She does not run with a girlish eagerness into new friendships, which, as they have no foundation in reason, serve only to multiply and embitter disputes; it is long before she chooses, but then it is fixed for ever; and the first hours of romantic friendships are not warmer than her's after the lapse of years. As she never disgraces her good nature by severe reflections on any body, so she never degrades her judgment by immoderate or ill-placed praises; for every thing violent is contrary to her gentleness of disposition and the evenness of her virtue; she has a steady and firm mind, which takes no more from the female character than the solidity of marble does from its polish and lustre. She has such virtues as make us value the truly great of our own sex; she has all the winning graces, that make us love even the faults we see in the weak and beautiful of hers.'

Written for the Saturday Evening Post.

CHARACTER OF A BACHELOR.

The character of Singleton was thoroughly *unique*. He was always indulging in reveries on the pleasures of the family fireside; and he was one of the most incorrigible unsociables. Of friendship, none had more romantic notions than he; but his unfriendly limits only included about six individuals with whom he could wage intimacy. The happiness of social assemblies he could anticipate; but nothing more was necessary to make him miserable than there to introduce him.

The cause of this incongruity in his temperament and enjoyment was one which is very common, viz. *timidity*. This was his bane through life. He was so destitute of moral energy, that, although he was deeply sensible of the awkwardness of his situation, and knew how to master his constitution, he was utterly unable to make the requisite exertions. He paid strict attention to the department of others; he saw their ease and affability, and he determined to follow their example; but, when he assumed the imitation, he found himself more than ever embarrassed, and peculiarly unmanageable. Then he became melancholy, and yielded his whole soul to musings on his condition; and, contrasting it with that of some around him, he concluded nothing more was necessary to his conducting himself so as to gain universal *eclat*, than an unblushing face. He narrowly observed many who were considered models of manners, and he discovered many things in their behaviour that he would never have hazarded himself, for fear of reproach: this was a strong reason why he concluded that impudence was the grand passport to public favour. Not, indeed, the impudence of vulgarity; but an impudence that is near allied to a contempt for the opinion of others: this very conduct seemed oftentimes to be the best means of obtaining others' good opinion. Then he resolved to be independent, but his heart failed him in the attempt, and he remained as before.

Pride was one great cause of this *timidity*. He could not bear the thought of being considered only on a par with many who were better liked; he would say or do nothing unless he thought he could surpass them. He was afraid of becoming obnoxious to the censure of the fastidious; although he had a sovereign contempt for persons of such a description, he was too proud to afford them even an opportunity of finding fault.

Another cause was *vanity*. Being so close an observer of others, and seeing many blemishes that passed others unnoticed, he concluded, of a consequence, that his own perceptions were keener than his neighbours'. Not being bold enough, however, to find open fault with such manners as he disapprobated, he determined his own should be so superior that the shade he would cast on those he disliked would be generally remarked. But when he began the display, he became disconcerted, and soon settled down again as a mere criticizing spectator: for, having more correct ideas than others, if he could not manifest *them*, he would venture none. Still, this cause was unknown to himself, or, at least, he was unwilling to admit it. It was:—

"Conceal'd within an unsuspected part,
The vainest corner of his own vain heart."—*Cowper.*

But *bashfulness* was not the only cause that prevented Singleton's engaging in company, enlarging his circle of acquaintance, and selecting what he so much desired—a wife. There was another, and an almost insurmountable cause—he was *poor*. He was unable to support such an establishment as he would like; and was determined never to lead a lady over rough pathways, if they could be avoided by foresight and precaution. This, also, was another reason of his timidity. A man with money, can harangue a multitude of human beings with as little fear, as Demosthenes felt while roaring to the waves;—he says any thing and every thing with the most effective emphasis, and all his gestures display inimitable grace. "Would I not be *drawn* into conversation,—would I not be *pressed* with invitations, if my purse were longer and better filled?" he sometimes exclaimed. "I would!" his heart answered:—and then he felt a rising of scorn for the ways of mankind.

Again, he was a genius. He loved mind; and, as he always thought the best furniture was a well selected library, so he always thought the best wife was one talented as well as accomplished. He had no idea of a wife being treated as valuable, merely on account of external charms and artificial graces; he desired one whom he could respect as well as love, and with whom he could enjoy the pleasures of a well cultivated intellect. This, also, was a strong reason why he was single. His timidity prevented his recommending himself to the esteem of such; for, unless he was intimately acquainted, all his genius, and all his acquirements, like a splendid painting in the dark, were unappreciated, because unapprehended.

No wonder, then, that Singleton was unmarried; and, as causes similar to those that influenced him are much prevalent, it is no wonder that so many are in the same predicament. Such persons are to be pitied, and friends should take an interest in their condition; at least so far as to introduce them to, and make them intimate with, such females as appear to answer their desires. Singleton had a heart uncommonly susceptible of the impressions of love; and several times in his life he was so unfortunate as to risk his peace, by giving way to his admiration of women. He unavoidably became acquainted with some females, so well acquainted, too, that he could converse with freedom and elegance in their company. Of course, his presence was very agreeable to those "happy few," and he, seeing they were pleased with him, was not only surprised, but delighted. He thought they possessed unusual discernment, and were above the nonsense common in the conversation of some vain beauties; and, although they were altogether unsuitable for a man of his character, he has successively imagined several were the only ones with whom he could enjoy happiness. In consequence of this, his feelings sometimes led him to form connections only worthy a lunatic; and, after discovering his mistake, it almost broke his heart to disentangle himself. In severing some of those attachments, he severely wounded his reputation, and was by some considered a heartless villain, and by others a fool; although his friends knew his innocence, as well as his genius.

Poor Singleton! he went through life like the keel through the Ocean; his wake soon disappeared: and the memory of his friends was liquid as the waves!

LUTHON.

Philadelphia, 1828.

Written for the Saturday Evening Post.

SKETCHES FROM A COLLEGE PORTFOLIO.—No. II.

THE PLEASURES OF HOPE.

The disobedience of our first parents, while it excited the ire of a just Deity, was attended with effects unlooked for by those few who had violated his most sacred instructions. They had been placed in a garden where nature had worked her fairest specimens; but no sooner had they trampled on his divine laws, and transgressed his will, than the flaming sword of the cherubim was drawn, and they were driven out.—It was then, when Peace and Mercy had winged their way to heaven, when Death appeared in every form, and Woe stalked in mournful majesty, that *Hope*, on wings of silvery hue, "dropt on the earth a sacred gift to man." It pleased the Deity, in his matchless goodness, to cherish this guardian angel, to nurture her in the garden of life, and that she should serve as a charm for every woe. It is in the day of adversity, when the mind, worn down by the cares and troubles of the world, derives consolation and pleasure from Hope. The shipwrecked mariner, tossed on some desert isle, far, far from those whom he holds most dear, trusts alone in this "angel of life." For her he sees his native land, his cottage decked in natural beauty—for her he piles the blazing brands, to hail the long expected bark. But in peril's darkest hour, when the music of the drum is heard to echo over the battle fields, "when the watch-worn soldier mingles in the toil," then intrepid virtue looks to hope for power. The proud warrior, as he dashes, in his conquering chariot, over the dying and the dead, when burning cities light him on his way, carrion with him the hope that other nations shall see him—that other nations shall tremble. But in domestic life, when rankling care roots out all happiness, when poverty preys on the young and virtuous minds, Hope preys on them, and chases woe from their sequestered dell. Then, as the parent deals his scanty store mid friendless babes, and clasps in his arms their cold and shivering limbs, he trusts that fortune may do better for them; that when his silent years shall have rolled away, when the hawthorn shall shake o'er his grave, that their lot shall build a lovelier cot, "and deck with fairer flowers his little field;" that peace and plenty shall dwell around a frugal board, and that "the propitious dews of heaven should breathe Arcadian beauty on his barren land." The tender mother, as she watches her sleeping infant, whilst fancying every sigh a prelude to some great disease, looks with delight upon the slumbering babe, and "weaves a song of melancholy joy." She hopes that the tear of sorrow that bedecks *her* life, shall never dim his youthful sunshine. But, when he lisps her hallowed name; when the evening-prayer hangs in unfinished accents on his youthful lips; when the sacred hymn ascends in numbers "wildly sweet," a happy smile lights up the mother's countenance, and she thanks heaven for such a gift. Then plans are formed for future greatness—then virtuous seed is sown—then he is told of fame, of honor, of the world—is told to shun ambition, for by that sin fell the angels.—Then, with the consoling hope that these fond dictates will be kept, the parent heaves the final sigh, and leaves the world. 'Tis pleasant then to think, that at evening time the youthful orphan will come and shed the tears of memory over departed love, and breathe the sigh of fond affection. These are fancies which delight us all: they speak the goodness of him who guides the vessel o'er the pathless ocean; of him who comforts the houseless child of want, who makes the widow's heart to sing for joy. But there are some who, in this world, seem consigned to tumultuous care; some there are, degraded and disgraced, who will violate all earthly laws, not fear the future, nor regret the past. Unblest by the joys of fortune, they soon would sink, unless for Hope. The dim-eyed captive would soon pine away beneath the atmosphere of moss-grown walls; the galling weight of his disgraceful chains would soon bear down his wasted frame, if the vigils of Hope were extinguished. But no! the rays of her goodness dart into the deepest recesses of his abode, and light up the tenant's haggard brow. The recollections of happier days, of home, of his humble cot, of the lowing of his flock, as he toiled his homeward way; the glad welcome of his children, who climbed his knees the envied kiss to share—all burst through the lattice of his dungeon, and, as he wishes the return of those halcyon days, Hope half mingles with the captive's prayer.—It is thus Hope sends forth her influence over the minds of men: it is thus that she comforts them in those dark hours when nature fails.

But there are seasons when her influence is more powerful; seasons when nations are arrayed against nations, man against man. It was under the guidance of hope that our fathers drew the glittering sword to cleave the chains of tyranny and shame: under her wings they fought; the husband fled from home to brave the dangers of a cruel war; the mother snatched the sword; the lover left his weeping bride, with the consolation that better days would come; that he would return, midst the plaudits of an admiring world, and receive the gratitude of a nation. But if he fell, the embers of life were extinguished in defence of his country. Hope would

"Illume the dread unknown, the chaos of the tomb
Would dispel the spectre clouds, that roll
Commix'an darkness on the parting soul."

But now, when our native land blooms so favorably, when peace decks the poor man's door, and happiness beams in the countenance of all, it is the fervent wish of every one of us that it should remain so; that our whole land should respond to the joyous sound of a happy people; that the wild desert of the west, where the Indian chaunts his dismal song, should echo the shepherd's pipe at summer's opening day; that

"Each wandering genius of the lonely glen
Should start to view the glittering towns of men,
And silence watch on woodland heights around
The village curfew as it tolls profound."

Thus Hope consoles the mind of the philanthropist for dangers past; thus her blissful omen bid the soul to beat with rapturous joy:

"To watch the wheels of nature's wary plan,
"And learn the future from the past of man."

But she exerts a nobler and sublimer influence, when the cold and quivering lip, the palsied tongue, the throbbing bosom, tell that the soul is soon to burst its chains. 'Tis then that Hope comes, in all the loveliness of heaven, to the silent couch, and bids the dying christian leave the world without regret, and look with pleasure beyond the grave.

Such, Oh Hope, is thy enkindling power, such thy heavenly influence. Thou art the *poor man's comfort*, the *monarch's idol*, and the *christian's dearest friend*.

CRAYON.

MISCELLANIST.

DESTINY.

Hunt has recorded in the "Periodical of Pisa" one of those little tales, so common in the East, inculcating the great oriental dogma of fatality. Solomon was walking in his garden with one of his attendants, when they observed a strange and fearful figure approaching them. "Solomon, said the attendant, who is that mysterious being, his appearance fills me with dread; send me, I pray thee, to the remotest mountain of India." The king in his quality of magician sent him thither. The figure approaching said, "Solomon, how came that man here? My errand was to seize him on the farthest mountain of India!" "Angel of Death!" replied Solomon, "*thou will find him there.*"

WALKING.

I was once in a decline, and my physician said that nothing would restore my health but gentle exercise on horseback. I bought a horse for twenty-five dollars, which is certainly a gentle price, and for a week took the dust through the Mill Dam, when I found myself so much exhausted with the gentleness of the exercise, that I sold the animal at half the purchase, and looked round for some other mode of preserving life. His paces were, I believe, as easy as those of horses in general—and he was by no means a fractious animal—but he rattled my bones like a watchman's instrument, and chafed off six inches square of *leather*, on the inside of my knees.

Another doctor (may he be hanged) now advised me to buy a cord of hickory wood, and a hand-saw, and become a sawyer for half an hour daily. For the first half-hour I laboured as if life indeed was to be saved by the sweat of the brow, when I threw away the saw, and was confined to my room for a month in consequence of the fatigue.

When next I emerged, it was a fine morning in spring—and its freshness induced me to take a stroll. I returned gently fatigued—but had an appetite for bacon and eggs.

From that time, (which was six years ago,) until the present, I have been a constant walker—and walking has restored my strength, and contributed much to my amusement. That I might in my strolls have more subjects for contemplation, I acquired a smattering of botany and geology; in the season I seldom return without a handful of flowers, and astonish my family by spreading before them a cargo of rocks for specimens, with which I often return in ballast.

The English are a stronger, much more healthy, and I think a handsomer race of men than we are, and I request you not to deny this, till you recollect among those of your acquaintance the upright attitude, strong gait, florid complexion, and pearl-like teeth.

But why are those advantages in their favour? Simply because they have more athletic excursions, and are a more walking people. The lakes of Cumberland, and mountains of Wales, Scotland, and even Switzerland, are in summer thronged with English pedestrians, who have in this independent way of travelling, a more favourable way to see the customs of a country, than they can have when whirling along in a coach, and among clouds of dust. We have in this country, scenery as worthy of a visit as any in Great Britain; we have Lake George, the White Mountains, and the Green Mountains—and if any young men will walk to them and back, they will much amuse themselves, and return with a new stock of health and strength, and a plentiful harvest of novel impressions.

[*Bost. Eve. Gaz.*

The world has not witnessed an emigration like that taking place to America, so extensive in its range, so immeasurable in its consequences, since the dispersion of mankind; or, perhaps, since the barbarians broke into the Empire, when the hunter or pastoral warrior exchanged the lake of the eagles, or the dark mountains, for the vineyards and olive yards of the Romans. As attraction in the material world is ever withdrawing the particles of matter from what is old and effete, and combining them into newer and more beautiful forms, so a moral influence is withdrawing their subjects from the old and worn out Governments of Europe, and hurrying them across the Atlantic to participate in the renovated youth of the new Republics of the West; an influence which, like that of nature, is universal, and without pause or relaxation, and hordes of emigrants are continually swarming off, as ceaseless in their passage and crowded and unreturning, as the travellers to eternity. Even those who are forced to remain behind, feel a melancholy restlessness, like a bird whose wing is clipped at the season of migration, and look forward to America as to the land of the departed, where every one has some near relative or dear friend gone before him. A voice like that heard before the final ruin of Jerusalem, seems to whisper to those who have ears to hear, 'Let us depart hence.'

Nothing is more superlatively cowardly than slander, which shelters itself behind an anonymous shield. Where a man assumes the responsibility of his actions and his words, he exhibits courage at least, however he may fail in justice, courtesy or good sense. It is the craven alone who stabs in the dark, who insults and abuses under a fictitious name, and who shrinks in fear from the discovery of the person. As in the natural world the smallest insects are generally the most venomous, and the smallest puppies the most snarling and ill-natured, so in the intellectual world, the smallest souls are the most envenomed. To attempt amendment, were useless and unprofitable; nature has given such minds corresponding hearts, and cast them upon the earth to heighten by contrast the worth of the magnanimous, the generous and the great.

Description of the Great Mexican Fair.

I left the capital on the evening of the 25th of February, and slept at the village of San Augustine de las Cuevas, about four leagues off, where I was again indebted for lodgings to the hospitality of the Marquis of Vibanco. San Augustine was formerly the favorite residence of the nobility and great merchants of the capital, whose houses and great gardens formed, by degrees, a village, the appearance of which, in 1803, Humbolt describes as singularly beautiful. It was abandoned during the revolution, being exposed to the attacks of insurgent parties from the mountains, and is now only frequented during the great fair, which is held there annually, in the month of May. The object of this fair being merely amusement, it is attended by every creature in Mexico that can save, beg, or borrow a dollar for the occasion. The houses at San Augustine are taken many months before hand, and from three to five hundred dollars rent is frequently paid for three days. Amongst the ladies it is the etiquette to change their dresses four or five times in the course of the day: once for the yearly promonade before breakfast; again for the cock-pit, which opens at 10 o'clock; a third time for dinner; a fourth for the Calvario, where a circle is usually formed for dancing; and a fifth for the public ball, which commences at eight o'clock, and lasts till twelve. Immense sums of money are won and lost in the course of the day, by the men, both in betting upon their cocks, and at the Monte tables, one of which is to be found in almost every house. There are silver Montes for the lower classes, but at all the respectable tables nothing but gold is seen, and no smaller stake than a doubloon (an onza, about 3*l.* 4*s.* English money,) allowed. The bank at these, varies from 1,500 to 4,000 doubloons.—Fifty or sixty of these (about 200*l.*) are an ordinary stake upon the turn of a card; but I have seen as many as six hundred and twenty risked and won. There is no limit whatever to the stake, and unfair play is out of the question, but the chances are so much in favor of the table, that few persons continue winners for any length of time. During the whole Fair the streets and squares of San Augustine are filled, by day and by night, with crowds of people, who sleep *a la belle etoile*, or take shelter under the carriages, with which the plaza is crowded. Provisions of all kinds are to be found in booths erected for the occasion; horses and mules are picketed in every direction round the town; temporary huts are raised with boughs and mats; and, as a profusion of flowers is used in all those structures, nothing can be more variegated than the appearance of this motley scene. In the evening the cock-pit is carpeted and lighted up with chandeliers, cushions are placed upon the benches, looking-glasses suspended from the wooden pillars, and, as the roof, which is of shingles, is concealed, in part by a quantity of green boughs, the whole forms a pretty circular ball-room, in which all the *elite*, and all the refuse of Mexican society may be seen assembled at the same time. The lower classes, however, are excluded from the centre of the house, into which no one improperly dressed is admitted, and forced to take their seats upon the higher tiers of benches. Here they exercise the usual privilege of the one-shilling gallery, by applauding most vociferously, the performances of any lady whose style of dancing happens to please them, and by calling occasionally for the *Jarave*, the *Petinera*, or other dances of the country, with an exhibition of which they are not unfrequently gratified.—*Ward's Mexico in* 1827.

Most modern travellers in Italy have confined their remarks, principally, to the state of the arts, to the condition of society in the cities, and to the political degradation of the country generally. M. Simond has extended his observations to the peasantry of the districts which he has visited; and his account of the manners of those of the Bolognese territory affords an agreeable contrast with the pages of most of his predecessors.

"The peasants are not proprietors, and have not even a lease of their farms, but hold them from father to son by a tacit understanding most faithfully observed. The same roof often contains thirty or forty persons, different branches of the same family, with one common interest, and governed by a chief, who is chosen by themselves, and is the sole person responsible to the landlord. He directs all without doors, and his wife all within; one or two other women take care of all the children, that the fathers and mothers may go to work. '*We have lost a child during the night,*' said one of them, who was not herself a mother. There reigns, in general, the most perfect harmony in this patriarchal family. When the chief becomes too old, or otherwise incapable, another is chosen who succeeds alike to the engagements and power of his predecessor. Sometimes the farmer pays a fixed rent, but oftener he gives half the produce to the landlord, and pays half the taxes. The landlord seldom takes the trouble to inspect the divisions; he chooses only between the heaps laid out by the tenant, and the grain is carried home. The same plan is observed with the hemp, which is not divided till it is pounded, and put up into packets. As to the grapes, they are picked into large barrels, and an equal number sent to the farm-house and to the landlord, an operation generally entrusted wholly to the farmer.

"Such a system," as M. Simond observes, creates a stronger and more intimate tie, between landlord and tenant, than the system of rents. There are few villages—each farm-house being on the farm. There can, therefore, be little intercourse between families; but there is also less risk of infectious diseases. These family associations live much at their ease, but have little money; they consume much of their own produce, and buy and sell very little.—There is a great deal of poultry for home consumption. The women spin and plait, and can even dye. As there is neither stone nor gravel, they generally go barefooted; and in their Sunday dress, they are often seen, as in Scotland; carrying their shoes in one hand, and their fans, (of which they know how to make good use,) in the other. The country diversions go little beyond the game of bowls—they have no dances and no merry meetings; but in lieu, they have fine processions, with music, discharge of cannon, and sometimes with horse-races. Though wine is very plentiful, a drunken man is a rarity; there are few bloody quarrels—few thefts, at least domestic ones. The roads are far safer here than in the Milanese, notwithstanding the Austrian police; for there the farms are large, and the work is done by poor laborers who have no tie; while here the tenants work for themselves, are at ease, and have no temptation.—The education of the people is entrusted to the priests, who give themselves little trouble, for very few peasants can either read or write.—Each large family generally consecrates a son to the church; they call him Priest Don Peter, Augustin, &c., and he becomes the oracle of the family; but all intimate ties with him are broken, and he is called 'my brother' no more."

THE ROSE.

BY MRS. SIGOURNEY.

I saw a rose in its perfect beauty; it reared gracefully upon its stalk, and its perfume filled the air. Many stopped to gaze upon it; many bowed to its fragrance, and its owner hung over it with delight. I passed it again, and behold it was gone—its stem was leafless, its root had withered; the enclosure which surrounded it was broken down. The spoiler had been there; he saw that many admired it; he knew it was dear to him who planted it; and beside it he had no other plant to love. Yet he snatched it secretly from the hand that cherished it; he wore it on his bosom till it hung its head and faded, and when he saw that its glory was departed, he flung it rudely away. But it left a thorn in his bosom, and vainly did he seek to extract it; for now it pierceathe spoiler, even in his hour of mirth. And when I saw that no man who had loved the beauty of the rose, gathered again its scattered leaves, or bound up its stalk which the hands of violence had broken, I looked earnestly at the spot where it grew, and my soul received instruction. And I said, let her who is full of admiration, sitting like the queen of flowers in majesty among the daughters of women, let her watch less her vanity enter her heart; beguiling her to rest proudly upon her own strength; let her remember that she standeth upon slippery places, "and be not high-minded, but fear."

Geographical Shape of Scotland.

Scotland is neither triangular like England, square like France, leviathan like Russia, nor boot-like, like Italy. There is, however, one object in nature which it resembles, and, by comparing it with which, it may be possible to communicate an idea of its real figure and proportions. This object is *an old woman*—one who has a hunchback, and who may be supposed to sit upon her hams, while she holds out her palm at a fire. The knees of this novel and somewhat startling personification of Caledonia are formed by the county of Wigton, Kirkcudbright, Dumfries, Roxburgh, Selkirk, and Berwick represent the lower part of her limbs, upon which the whole figure is incumbent. Ayr, Renfrew, Peebles, and the Lothians represent the upper part of her limbs. Fife (including Kinross) stands, or rather sits, for the sitting part of the old lady. Argyll hangs in pieces from a lap formed by Dumbarton and Stirling. Perth is the abdomen. Angus and the Mearns make the back. Aberdeen, Banff, Moray, and Nairn constitute the prodigious hump. Inverness is the chest. Ross looks like a voluminous kerchief enclosing the neck. Sutherland is the face, ears and brow. And Caithness is a little night-cap surmounting all. To complete the idea, the isle of Skye is the right palmed upwards; that of the left, inclining downwards. The fire must be *understood*, unless the distant archipelago of Lewis be held as untowardly representing something of the kind; and the islands of Orkney and Shetland may be pressed into service by a similar stretch of fancy, in the capacity of a rock or distaff, which the figure bears over her head, after the manner of a flag-staff. That this resemblance really holds good, is proved by the following anecdote: "An old purblind Highland woman, visiting Manse one day, was shown into the study, where there was a large map of Scotland hanging against the

EPITOME OF NEWS.

The Congregation of the Fifth Presbyterian Church in this city, on the 17th inst unanimously elected the Rev. Thomas H. Skinner, D. D to resume the pastoral charge over them so soon as the state of his health will permit.

A meeting is advertised at Boston, for persons disposed to form a company, to build two elegant steam boats, to ply between Boston, Portland, Bath and Augusta, Maine.

The whole number of passengers in the Steam Ship Benjamin Franklin (belonging to Boston,) on her various trips from Wednesday to Saturday, is stated to be 8390.

The London papers per the Caledonia, contain several trials for the non-fulfilment of marriage promises, and for damages growing out of seduction. Among them is that of *Isabella Leake*, an accomplished young lady, who recovered of an opulent farmer named *Griffith*s, 400*l.* for his failure of promise to marry.

A man attempted to cut his throat, at New York, on Thursday, but was prevented.

A letter from an officer on board of the U. S. ship Delaware, dated off Malta, June 16, 1828, says—"I will thank you to report us all well, and the ship as fine as ever floated."

A farmer in N. Carolina, last year, sold wine from his estate for $2,400; and it is not uncommon to meet with small vineyards in that part of the country. Mulberry trees of large size are numerous, and the silk worm might be raised with great profit.

At the late commencement at Yale College, twenty-nine young gentlemen received the degree of Doctor of Medicine.

Gov. Kent, of Maryland, has issued a proclamation, offering a free pardon to any accomplice in the crime of setting fire to the Ætna powder mills in that state, provided he will fix the guilt upon those concerned with him. The company likewise offer one hundred dollars for the detection of the incendiaries.

The manufacture of steel has been commenced with great success, in Pittsburgh. Specimens have been produced, said to be equal to the best "*Crowley*" steel.

The gentleman of New York, who so generously deposited in one of our banks $1200, to the credit of the Ex-President, Monroe, for the payment of interest on the mortgages on his estate, was John L. Barrows, Esq.

A very curious reason is given in one of the *English* papers for the late, gloomy, cloudy, rainy, unfavorable weather. It is nothing else than the use of the steam-engine, which produces so much smoke as to cloud the atmosphere.

There has been a grand, gothic tournament upon the Mersey, at Manchester, England. It was got up by the pupils of the *gymnasium* in Liverpool. Several of the combatants were precipitated into the water.

Dr. Richard Randall, who has been appointed agent of the American Colonization Society, will forthwith proceed to Liberia.

Among the steerage passengers in the ship Majestic, from Liverpool, at Boston, is a child, born ten or twelve days since, bearing the name of *Majestic Howard*.

We understand (says the *Winyaw Intelligencer*) from good authority, that the Dengue has prevailed on Santee for some weeks. It has, however, been generally mild.

The ship St. George, Capt. Taubman, arrived at New-York, has made two voyages from this port to Liverpool, in one hundred and forty-eight days, being absent 71 days on her first, and 75 days on her last voyage.

Isaac Dunbar, a planter, of Mississippi, has succeeded in cultivating the indigo plant to such an extent, that he has *this year* made 1000 or 1500 lbs. of indigo equal to the Bougal.

The situation of the form of town government in Providence, R. I. to that of a city, is in agitation there.

Mr Gallatin has been engaged in examining the *ancient records of Massachusetts*, relative to the boundary of Maine.

The season of cattle shows is now approaching.

The Rev. Dr. Howley, Bishop of London, has been appointed Archbishop of Canterbury, and the Rev. Dr. Bloomfield, Bishop of Chester, is made Bishop of London. The latter has been sworn a member of the Privy Council. Dr. Sumner, Prebendary of Berbam, and Rector of Mapesburham, is to be new Bishop ofChester.

The ague, says the Belvidere, (N. J.) Apollo, has made its appearance among us to an alarming extent; scarcely a family in the vicinity has escaped."

The Corporation of Washington have resolved to raise at once a sum sufficient for the payment of the amount of its subscription (one million of dollars) in the stock of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal.

The total number of slaves under execution for debt in the island of Jamaica, from 1808 to 1827, was 22,661, and the price they brought was 1,620,382*l.*

On Saturday week, in Alstead, N. H. Charles Wheeler, jun. aged 19, was unfortunately killed by a wad (of grass or sod) from a field-piece in a sham fight of the militia.

The corner stone of a new Exchange was laid at Quebec, on the 6th inst. On the same night, some coins placed *inside it*, of the value of two dollars, were stolen, although a watchman was employed to guard them.

The Distillery of Thompson and Ridgway, near Elmira, Tioga co., was destroyed by fire on the 10th, and two men, who were asleep in the upper story, perished in the flames. They were Timothy Bissell, from New Jersey, and Asa Harris, from Bradford co., Pa. Loss, 8 to $10,000; $6,000 insured.

Sir John Colborn has been appointed Governor of Upper Canada, in place of Sir Peregrine Maitland, who has been transferred to the government of Nova Scotia.

A first rate cook is wanted at Godeby's hotel, Washington. This is a matter of national concern. *High wages* are promised.

The Cape Gazette mentions, that wherever there is a mill dam, along Talbot Road and thro' the Long Point country, the intermitting fever is raging, and that in many families there are not enough persons well to attend the sick.

Michael Vincent, charged with having murdered his wife last January, in Waterloo, U. C., was tried at the Gore assizes, and convicted on Friday, the 5th inst. and sentenced to be hanged on the Monday following. He persisted in declaring his innocence to the last moment, though the evidence left no doubt of his guilt.

The annual election in New Jersey, takes place on the 14th and 15th of next month, for members of the State Legislature, and sheriffs and coroners for the several counties in the state.

We understand, says the Portland, (Maine) Advertiser, that there was an affray on Tuesday week among the workmen on the canal, in which one man was killed. Five of the offenders have been apprehended and stand committed for trial at the next court.

It is estimated that the office of Post Master in the city of New-York, yields an annual income of from 4500 to 5000 dollars. The amount of commissions on the receipts being limited by law to $2000, and the perquisites, such as letter boxes, &c. ordinarily yielding nearly $3000.

There are, in the state of Connecticut, about 400 Ministers and 300 Lawyers. The whole number of Clergymen in New England at the commencement of the Revolutionary War, was about seven hundred.

The Irish Emancipation Society of Maryland, is making strong exertions for the establishment of auxiliary societies throughout that state. A committee has been appointed to draw up an address to the people.

The store of Messrs. Domingo and Dumont, in Chamber street, near Broadway, New York, was broken open between Saturday night and Sunday morning, and robbed of jewellery amounting, in value, to about $2000.

In the village of Strasburg, in the Shenandoah valley, in Virginia, 133 persons were down in sickness.

In the House of Assembly of the state of New York, on Saturday last, a proposition to amend the Justice's Act, so as to abolish imprisonment for debt for all sums under ten dollars, was rejected.

The number of deaths in Philadelphia last week were 97—viz. 51 adults and 46 children, of which 14 were under one year of age.

Number of deaths in New York, last week, 106; of these there were 30 men, 18 women, 35 boys, and 23 girls—54 under five years.

The deaths last week in Baltimore, amounted to 40—18 of which were under five years of age.

The Saturday Post.

PHILADELPHIA.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 27, 1828.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We have great pleasure in acknowledging the receipt of several excellent communications from our esteemed friend, "Arcolo." There is a rich vein of poetical feeling running through the "Farewell to Summer," which is highly creditable to the head and the heart of the writer.

Tully has considerable merit, but he requires practice. His "Music" shall have a place.

The compliments in the lines to *Moore*, are very much exaggerated; but an apology for this is found in the avowed youth of his eulogist.—We shall most probably give them an insertion.

Cordelia is cordially welcome. We regret that "angels' visits" are always "few and far between."

Celemon had better tarry at Jericho till his beard be grown.

Poor A. M. P. we cannot help you. No—not even by the publication of your dolorous ditty. One stanza, however, we will crowd in, to show the world at once your love,—and manhood and poetry. Here it is:—

"Farewell, thou faithless, misled one,
Then' thou'lt now an sorrow's son,
If thou canst with another rest,
With William's wishes still thou'rt blest."

We are sorry we cannot oblige E. E. E. The very unpolished style of the verse prevents its publication.

We have received, but have not perused, the article from the unpublished MSS. of the late Mr. Jefferson. If, upon perusal, we find it sustains the high character bestowed upon it by the gentleman who forwarded it, it shall be disposed of according to his wishes.

THE TARIFF.

There are very few of our readers that have not before this learned something of the questions of international policy, which remain for discussion between the United States and Great Britain; and still fewer, perhaps, have remained in ignorance, that by the enactment of the Tariff law, a considerable portion of British manufactured goods are virtually prohibited from entering our markets.

Ours may not be a paper in which to *discuss* this subject; and as it has pleased certain writers to commit the question of *protection* duties with that of the presidential election, we ought perhaps to eschew it altogether. Upon the latter ground, however, even morality and religion could find no advocacy in the Saturday Evening Post, as these bulwarks of civil society have been occupied with partisan arms. But without entering into any laboured discussion of a question that has occupied so many able heads, and filled so many valuable sheets, we may, perhaps, do some of our readers a service, by stating the question just as it stands, and fortifying it with such facts as will make it comprehensible to all, and afford them a means of deciding upon the general merits of the question.

The *first* object of an imposition of duties upon imported articles, is, the creation of a *revenue* for the support of government. The *second* is to enhance the price of those articles, so that those of domestic *origin* may compete with them in the market. The question then arises, how far government is justified in enhancing the price of goods to the many, for the immediate benefit of the few. Abstractly considered, it must be admitted that such measures would be arbitrary and unjust, but in such a question the merits of the case are not stated.

The objects of the increase in duties is, indeed, to give the imported article a high price, but not that such price may be continued on similar articles. If the imported merchandize is thrown upon the market at the price which a perfect state of manufacturing will allow, then do home manufacturers enjoy no opportunity of completing their plans for supplying the market themselves; but if a demand is created for the goods at a higher price, then manufacturers will supply that demand at a profit to themselves, and that profit will induce competition, until our own goods can be furnished as low as those from foreign looms. This is the gist of the first set of arguments by the friends of the Tariff, and the supply of all demands for cotton goods cheaper than we once purchased them from England and India, is triumphantly pointed to as a proof of the truth of their arguments.

This, however, is, by the opponents of high duties, said to be a partial benefit, inasmuch as the manufacturers alone are benefited by the measure. To this, it is replied, that the manufacturers are not alone in the advantages. The erection of manufactories, and the building of machinery, employ most profitably a vast number of mechanics; and the making of yarn, &c. gives labour, and consequently wages to very many men, woman and children. The congregating of these, creates a demand for agricultural produce, and also diminishes the number of those who till the ground.

It may be asked, why not send this agricultural produce to those nations that manufacture the goods, and let each people pursue the occupation that nature and circumstances render the most profitable? If we can raise bread stuffs, tobacco, &c. &c. cheaper, much cheaper than England, and they can manufacture goods at a less price than we, why not continue the exchange?

Hinc illæ lacrymæ—that is the very cause of the evil. England refuses to receive our bread stuffs, imposing upon flour, wheat, &c. an enormous duty, in order that our merchants may not unload in the Liverpool and London markets, the English dealers in the grain and flour of that cold climate. Tobacco, a most important staple in the middle and western states, brings in England from 200 to 400 per cent. upon its first cost, in the form of duties; hence, the most important products of this country, (cotton excepted,) are completely excluded from the British market, and it is to diminish the product of these articles, and supply a home market for the remainder, that the *manufacturers* ask for prohibitory duties, as the agriculturists of England have successfully done with reference to their productions.

Cotton, however, the staple of South Carolina and Georgia, is not liable to these excessive duties; hence, the South, which is not interested as yet in manufactures, is loud in condemnation of a measure that prohibits the return of merchandize taken for the material that she furnishes. The produce of the middle states, we have already stated, are completely shut out from England.

The imposition of duties by our government upon the manufactures of Great Britain, has not been met by better feelings on the part of that nation, than by some of our southern friends. In Parliament, the Tariff has been attacked by the first orators, and pronounced upon, with a temper and a tendency of argument, that would serve to intimate an obligation on the part of the United States to accommodate English commerce and manufactures, at the expense of American interests. But the complaints of British statesmen and manufacturers, are not all that we are called upon to hear. They have laid their heads together, in order to contrive means to do without American cotton. This they justly believe would be, if effected, a most severe retaliation. It is proposed to bring cotton from India, Greece and Egypt, and then set our planters at defiance. That our readers may know the value of these threats, we will take occasion to say, that neither of the countries mentioned above, has ever produced cotton in a degree comparable to the uplands of the southern states; that it does not appear probable that the soil will bring forth the best cotton, or that the poorer kinds can be afforded lower than they are now sold. England has certainly never been remarkable for the liberality of her commercial regulations touching this country; and we may hence fairly presume, that she has made the best of the production of her colonial possessions. To see then the difference in the price of India raw cotton and that of the southern states, in the London and Liverpool markets, we will quote them from the Liverpool price current of the 8th of August:

Bengal cotton, from 4*d.* to 6*d.* sterling.

Surat cotton, from 3½*d.* to 5½*d.* sterling and falling.

American Sea Island, good and fine, from 1*s.* 0½*d.* to 1*s.* 8*d.* sterling.

These are many kinds of American cotton; we have quoted the last, but it does not appear, that India produces any better than we have referred to above, at 5½*d.* per lb. This threat, therefore, on the part of the English, need not be regarded with any particular dread; as while she desires to manufacture the best goods, she must be supplied with the best materials therefor. As to her appealing to *Greece* to raise cotton, we may laugh at such an idea, when that nation has almost lived upon our ekemerynary supplies.

England may injure our remaining commerce, by imposing a heavier duty upon American cotton imported in American vessels, than is demanded for it when brought in English ships, but after all she must have American cotton.

A general review of the subject, will lead to the conclusion, that England will on no account take any thing of the production of our soil, or our manufactures, that she can even at a quadruple price produce herself; and that by such a policy she has been enabled out of the smallest territory to exercise the greatest influence of any nation in Europe: that if at present she is found relaxing in some degree from the former rigour of her commercial restrictions, it is not until she has acquired all the advantages to be derived therefrom; and she thus shows herself, even her pretended liberality, only the more grasping in her views and selfish in her policy.

We shall refer often to this subject hereafter, not with a view to argue the points of it, but to state facts as they arise in the relations of this country and Great Britain.

Many reports are afloat, respecting some serious disturbances that took place at the recent Yearly Meeting of the Society of Friends in Ohio. These reports are so various, that it is thought advisable not to publish them in the Saturday Evening Post, until a statement that may be depended on, as unquestionably authentic, is detailed in the "Friend or Advocate of Truth," from which we propose to copy the most interesting particulars.

The first number of a new publication. "*The Vertical Press*," made its appearance on Saturday last, in this city. It is a super-royal sheet, neatly printed, and principally devoted to the question which at present agitates the Society of Friends, and is opposed to the party styled Orthodox. Published by John Evans Redman.

On Tuesday evening, about eight o'clock, a black man was observed lurking about Mr. Milliman's Boot and Shoe Store, in Market street. He soon seized and ran off with a pair of boots. He was overtaken and committed to prison. He is said to be an old offender. The facts are mentioned that those who keep shoe stores, which are kept open after dark, may keep a good look out.—*Press.*

From the New Haven (Conn.) Journal.

Early on the morning of the first Monday of September inst. several young men in the town of Huntingdon, subjects of military duty, repaired to the house of their Captain, with charged pieces, in order to salute, or awaken him. To discharge their guns nearer the Captain's room than they otherwise could, they, or some of them, ascended a ladder which rested against the house. One of the men upon this ladder, fired his piece, accidentally holding it in a fatal direction, the wad of which (it being loaded heavily) entered the side of one of the men below, Mr. William Hine, twenty-three years of age, who, after painfully lingering three days, expired, in consequence of the wound thus received.

Extract of a letter dated U. S. Ship Delaware, Malta June 16th, 1828.

"We were at this port on the 10th inst. but did not anchor. Since leaving the port of Mahon, we have been dodging here and there, without anchoring at all, except for one night, at Tunis, from which place we came here, hence to Tripoli, and now here again. I am much gratified in beholding those places, of which history recites so many noble deeds: we lay, while at Tunis, very near the ancient city of Carthage, or rather where it was, for now nothing remains of its former grandeur; a few fallen pillars may, I believe, still be seen, but they are "few and far between;" the plough has levelled all, and the song of the husbandman, as he guides his gentle team, is the only voice heard. Tripoli will ever be remembered, as the place where the renowned Decatur so celebrated himself against the Turks, and where the beautiful frigate Philadelphia, (presented by the citizens of Philadelphia,) was blown up, to prevent the Turks taking possession of her. Her quarter galleries, I have been informed, are still in the possession of the Bashaw. Malta seems to be a formidable place, well fortified, and its harbor one of the most superior in the world. We shall not anchor, as no intercourse with the town, more than at the quarantine office, can be had, in consequence of their existing health regulations. We proceed from this place to Syracuse, and thence to Messina, where, I suppose, we shall supply ourselves with water, as at that place it is very convenient to be obtained, and of a good quality. Advices from Smyrna, of a late date, state that the plague still exists there; the extent was not mentioned, sufficiently so, however, to compel the commanders of our ships there to restrain every one from going on shore. Indeed the Turks are very suspicious of all vessels of war, fearing that the Russians may surprise them in disguise. The downfal of that heathen race seems to be fast approaching.

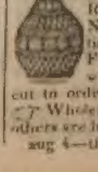
"The *Lexington* Sloop of War was here a few days since. She has, I believe, been ordered to Gibraltar."

FLOUR AND MEAL.

The New York Price Current of yesterday states, flour arrives very sparingly, but the prices to which it was run up at the date of our last publication are hardly sustained; sales have been made of Western Canal, common brands, at $6 94 a $7; best brands are held at 7 25; sales of New York city at 6 87½, cash, and of Rye Flour 3 dol. a 3 75. Last sale of Corn Meal, in barrels, was at 3 25; $ 30 is now the asking price for barrels, and $15 for hhds.

☞ Philadelphia Prices Current in our next.

R. S. RISLEY & CO.



HAVE at their Store, No. 68 NORTH THIRD STREET, between Arch and Cherry streets, a handsome assortment of RICH CUT and PLAIN GLASS FURNITURE KNOBS, &c. of every description, having erected a GLASS CUTTING FACTORY immediately back of the Store, where GLASS of every description will be cut to order, or sold on the most reasonable terms, by Wholesale and Retail. Country Merchants and others are invited to call and examine for themselves

aug 4—tf

MARRIED.

On Sunday evening, the 21st inst. by William Moulder, Esq. Mr. THOMAS VANDERSLICE, to Miss ANN REDDIFER, all of the county of Philadelphia.

On Sunday, 21st inst. by the Rev. Mr. Hurley, Mr. JAMES GRAM, to Mrs. MARY MONK, all of this city.

On Thursday, the 18th inst. by James Wilson, Esq. Mr. STEPHEN PARRY, of Washington City, to Miss MARGARET LONEY, daughter of Richard Loney, of East Nottingham, Chester county, Pa.

On Thursday, the 18th ult. by the Rev. Dr. Staughton, Mr. JOHN HART, to Miss EDGE, only daughter of Mr. Isaac Edge, late of Manchester, Eng.

On the 16th inst. by the Rev. Dr. Abercrombie, Mr. R. C. HENRY, to Miss HARRIET HALL FOELKERS, of this city.

On the 19th inst. by the Rev. Dr. Dorg, Mr. MILLIGAN S. GEBLER, to Miss MARY GRACE, both of this city.

At Mount Holly, on Wednesday evening, the 17th inst. by the Rev. George Y. Moorehouse, GEORGE HAYWOOD, Esq. to Miss ABIGAIL N. BOWNE, both of Burlington County, N. J.

At Buenos Ayres, on the 7th of July, Captain JOHN H. COE, of the National Navy, to DONNA TRINIDAD DALCARCE, only daughter of D. Juan Ramon Balcarce, Minister of War and Marine.

On Thursday evening, Sept. 18th, by the Rev. Mr. Force, the Rev. JOSEPH ILIFF, of New Jersey, to Miss CAROLINE WOODWARD, of this city.

On the 12th inst. by Joseph Watson, Esq. Mayor, Mr. THOMAS A. SMELKER, to Miss MARY MASSEY, both of the City of Philadelphia.

On Thursday evening, by the Rev. Mr. Force, Mr. SAMUEL B. CARTER, to Miss ELIZABETH VANDYKE, both of this city.

On the 19th inst. by Joseph Watson, Esq. Mayor, Mr. JOEL REEVES, of Philadelphia County, to Miss SARAH ROCH.

On Tuesday, 2d inst. by the Rev. J. L. Dagg, Mr. WRIGHT TINSLEY, to Miss MARIA STEWART, both of Philadelphia.

On the 31st ult. by the Rev. Mr. Kitts, Mr. JAMES WILSON, to Miss HANNAH LAWRENCE, all of the Northern Liberties.

On the 9th inst. by the Rev. Mr. Kitts, Mr. PETER SMITH, to Miss ANN GARRISON, all of the Northern Liberties.

On the 19th inst. by the Rev. Mr. Kitts, Captain JOHN IRELAND, to Mrs. DEBORAH TUCKER, daughter of John Jones, merchant, of this city.

At Middlebury, Vermont, on Monday morning, 15th inst. in St. Stephens' Church, by the Rev. Mr. Parker, the Rev. JOHN A. HICKS, of Easton, Penn. to Miss LUCY CLEAVELAND, daughter of George Cleaveland, Esq. of the former place.

On Tuesday last by the Right Reverend Bishop White, Mr. GEORGE WASHINGTON TAYLOR, to Miss SOPHIA MATILDA BOOTH, both of this city.

At Germantown, on the 22d inst. by the Rev. B. Keller, the Rev. GEORGE HEILIG, of the Evangelical Lutheran Church, Montgomery county, to Miss SUSANNAH HOOK, daughter of the late John Hook, of the Northern Liberties.

On the 24th inst. by the Rev. Manning Force, Mr. ISAAC DAVIS, of the State of Delaware, to Miss SOPHIA R. daughter of Patrick Lyon, of this city.

DIED.

In Trinity Church, Southwark, on the 10th ult. by the Rev. Mr. Meade, Mr. JACOB MAXWELL, to Miss CHRISTIANA HANSE, all of this place.

In this city, on the 21st instant, Doctor EZEKIEL COOPER, Jr. late of Camden, Kent County, Del. in the 40th year of his age.

On Sunday evening, after a short illness, Mrs. CHRISTIANA VONNIEDER, wife of Jacob Vonnieder, in the 28th year of her age.

On Monday afternoon, at 5 o'clock, SUSAN, daughter of William Tricker, saddler.

On Sunday morning, after a long and painful illness, which he bore with fortitude and resignation, Mr. GEORGE W. SWAIM, in the 28th year of his age.

On Saturday, the 20th inst. Mr. FREDERICK DESHONG.

On Saturday, the 20th inst. at Mansfield, N. J. Mr. CALEB SCATTERGOOD, aged 27.

At sea, August 19th, on board the ship Ohio, WILLIAM CALDWELL, son of Jonathan Caldwell, of this city, aged 14 years and 30 days.

On Sunday morning, after a short illness, Mrs. MARY ANN REYNOLDS, wife of Charles Reynolds, in the 32d year of her age.

On Friday afternoon, in the 28th year of his age, Mr. JOHN M'NALLY.

On the 19th inst. JACOB RANSELL, in the 28th year of his age, after a short illness.

At New Haven, on the 8th inst. Rev. JACOB OSON, aged 65 years, a coloured man who had sometime since engaged himself as a missionary to the colony of Liberia.

On Monday morning last, after a long and severe illness, in the 40th year of her age, Miss ELEANOR FOULSON.

On Tuesday morning, at 7 o'clock, in the 55th year of her age, Mrs. BETHIA SMITH, after a severe illness of fifteen days.

On the 18th instant, in the 15th year of his age, WILLIAM ENEU, son of James Eneu, Jr. Esq. The

At Bristol, on the 16th ult. MAHLON, son of Joseph Warner, Esq. aged about 18 years. Mahlon was of an obliging and amiable disposition, and much beloved by all who knew him.

On Wednesday afternoon, at his brother's residence, at Williamsburgh, (L. I.) Lieutenant EDMOND R. GRISWOLD, of the 2d Regiment, U. S. Infantry, aged 31 years.

On the 20th inst. in Horsham township, Montgomery county, JACOB, eldest son of Isaac Tompkins, in the 25th year of his age.

After a short but severe illness, on the 23d inst. at the residence of James Renshaw, Manayunk, JANE ABEL, in the 70th year of her age.

At Greenville, S. C. on the 25th ult. Mrs. ELIZA, consort of the Hon. John Macpherson Berrien, of Georgia.

In New York, on Tuesday morning, THOMAS H. SMITH, an eminent merchant of that city, in the 49th year of his age. By the misfortunes and death of this noble spirited man, the poor man lost a generous friend, and the commerce of our city one of its most active and enterprising supporters. Possessed but a few years since of an ample fortune acquired by his own successful industry, he has lived to see it dissipated by the disastrous changes of the times, and the acts of other men. He has left to his family no inheritance but his debts, and a name illustrious in the annals of private charity; as the friend of the poor and fatherless, the liberal patron of the young and enterprising, the munificent supporter of every institution of patriotism or philanthropy which our city or country boasts of.

In Washington, on Saturday last, Mr. GEORGE BETHUNE ENGLISH, a native of Boston, aged 39 years. Mr. E. was several years in the service of his country as an officer of Marines, and afterwards entered the service of the Pasha of Egypt, and accompanied an expedition under Ibrahim, to Upper Egypt, an account of which he published in a volume after his return home. Besides this volume, he was the author of several works on controversial theology, and was a man of considerable power as a writer, and of extensive attainments.

On Sunday, the 14th inst. Mr. CONRAD KREBS, of Allen township, Northampton county, at the advanced age of 92 years. He has left behind him a posterity of *one hundred and twenty-six*, consisting of children, grand-children, and great grand-children.

At Mount Holly, New Jersey, on the night of the 9th inst. Mr. M'CORMICK. The circumstances attending the death of this gentleman were of a character so very unusual and distressing, as to merit a passing notice. He had been confined to his bed with the fever, which is now prevailing in many parts of the country, and his wife and nephew were sitting by his bedside, fatigue overcame them and closed their eyelids; when the patient, under the effect of delirium, seized a pitcher and went out from his bed to the well, fell in, and was drowned.

In London, the 3d ult. the DOWAGER BARONESS de CLIFFORD, aged 86.

LONDON CARD RACKS,

A VERY elegant assortment, lately received from London.

Ladies and gentlemen are respectfully invited to call and look at them, as a more beautiful collection has not been imported.

Sept. 27—1* Wm. SIMPSON, No. 66 Chesnut street.

JUST RECEIVED,

BY the Subscriber a large and fresh assortment of ladies' black and white worsted and lambs' wool hose; regular made, and warranted double yarn: boys' and Misses' black, white and mixed worsted and lambs' wool hose and half hose; children's spotted and scarlet stockings; men's lambs' wool and patent Angola hose, at 37½ cents per pair; men's Hookin gloves, from 50 cents to 1 25 per pair; ladies' Hookin, at 31 cents, with a large variety of British, French and Domestic Fall Goods, at 4 per cent. for cash.

JOHN KENNEDY, Sept. 27—4t No. 46 North Fourth street.

FOR SALE,

LEHIGH, Beaver, Meadow, Susquehannah and Schuylkill Coals, of superior qualities. Samples may be seen at the Office—to be disposed of at the market price during the winter. Apply to

JOHN RICHARDS, Pennsylvania Coal Company's Office, No. 32 South Seventh street.

N. B. Coal in small quantities, will be disposed of, to enable families to be acquainted with the qualities, and at the same time instructed in the mode of burning said coal.

sept. 27—3t* J. R.

NEW SACRED MUSIC.

DYER'S

FOURTH and latest Edition of his Selection of Psalm and Hymn Tunes, including also a supplement, comprising forty-four favorite and approved Tunes, not inserted in any former edition, of this work.

The above well known and popular collection of Tunes, is, in this new edition, much improved and enlarged, and may be had, as usual, wholesale and retail, at Mr. J. G. Auner's Book and Stationary Store, No. 303 Market, near Ninth street, at the same prices as the former Editions, and including the large and highly valuable supplement now appended to it. To persons not acquainted with this work, the following summary of its contents is given, viz:

1. An introduction to the art of singing, divided into sections, with questions at the end of each lesson, especially designed for beginners, and so arranged as to ease the labor of the teacher.

Also, a set of progressive lessons for tuning the voice, agreeably to the English and Italian method.

2. A collection of about three hundred of the standard and popular airs, adapted to congregational purposes, as used in the principal towns and cities throughout the United States; including a great variety of new and interesting tunes, which have been introduced by the compiler, and are not to be found in any other publication of the kind—and amongst which are,

3. A due proportion of submitted, figuring and brilliant tunes, for the exercise of practitioners, and the use of singing schools and societies.

The editor of this work has been known for many years as a publisher of sacred music, and a practical teacher and performer, in the cities of New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Charleston. His address is 44 Lumber street, New York.

Dyer's Vocal Preceptor, and the supplement to the above work, can be had *separately*, if desired.—Price 25 cents each.

A new edition of Dyer's Anthems will be issued about the first of October next, including several new and admired pieces. Sept. 27—tf

$10 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the Subscriber, on Saturday evening, the 16th of August, an indented apprentice to the wheelwright business, named HARFORD FRALY, about 18 years of age, and 5 feet 8 or 10 inches high, light complexion, thick lips, with a small scar on the left cheek, and a red spot on his left breast, walks knock-kneed; he can work at the shoemaking business; it is probable he may be lurking about town. The above reward, and all reasonable charges, will be paid for the recovery of said runaway. All persons are hereby cautioned against trusting or harbouring said apprentice at their peril. HENRY SIMONS, No. 116 New Market street, Northern Liberties. Sept. 27—3t*

MEDICAL

Department of Jefferson College.

JOHN BARNES, M. D. Professor of Midwifery and the Diseases of Women and Children in the Jefferson Medical College, respectfully announces to the public, that he will deliver his Lectures, as Professor in this institution, at the usual time in November next. He gives this distinct notice, in consequence of a publication which appeared in the first instance on the 9th of August last, signed by the Rev. Ezra Stiles Ely, as Secretary of the Additional Trustees of the College, stating that the Professorships of Midwifery would be filled for the ensuing season by John Eberle, M. D. He submits the following correspondence, in order to explain to his fellow citizens the necessity of his present course, after having failed in all other efforts to obtain some regard for his rights:—And if by a continued disregard of these rights on the part of the individuals concerned, it shall become necessary for their future preservation (which he hopes may not be) he will shortly publish a detailed statement of all the circumstances attending his connection with the College, and those attached to it.

Philadelphia, August 11, 1828.

Rev. Sir—In one of the public papers of Saturday last, I observed a notice of the Medical Department of Jefferson College, signed by you as Secretary of the Additional Trustees, announcing the commencement of the *Lectures* of the Institution in November next, and that those on Midwifery and the Diseases of Women and Children, will be delivered by John Eberle, M. D.

I take the earliest opportunity, respectfully, to enter my protest against this unwarrantable interference with my rights, as professor of Midwifery and the diseases of Women and Children in the Jefferson Medical College; and implicitly to inform the board that I shall insist on the performance of the duties, and the enjoyment of the privileges of my station until legally deprived of the same. And to this end, it is hardly necessary to intimate, I shall feel myself entitled by every consideration of propriety, to invoke to my aid every honourable means.

The nature of my rights, needs not at this moment, at least, to be stated in detail. They should be well known to the Additional Trustees.

If, however, the Board, even at this late period, are disposed, so far as in their power, to render me the justice I claim, I will receive and treat, in a spirit of amity, any proper communication from them; but if on the contrary, they shall continue to disregard my rights, the consequence of pushing matters to extremity will be exclusively attributable to them. I would thank the Board for an answer, as early as practicable, to this communication.

Very respectfully, sir, your ob't. serv't.

JOHN BARNES, M. D.

Professor of Midwifery and the diseases of Women and Children in Jefferson Medical College.

To the Rev. Ezra Stiles Ely, D. D.

Secretary of the Board of Additional Trustees of Jeff. Med. College.

Philadelphia, Aug. 29th, 1828.

Sir,—On the 11th inst. I addressed a letter to you as Secretary of the board of Additional Trustees in relation to my Professorship of Midwifery in Jefferson Medical College.

To this communication, I requested "an answer as early as practicable."

Having as yet received no advice from you as to the receipt and disposition of the same, I take the liberty of requesting you would oblige me with information on these points.

It is proper, perhaps, to intimate, that on the 11th inst. in order to insure attention to the subject, I addressed to the Rev. Ashbel Green, President of the Board of Additional Trustees, a communication—similar to the one to you of the same date.

To this also no reply has been made.

I shall by note of to-day, make the same inquiry of that gentleman which I now make of you.

I am, &c. JOHN BARNES.

Rev. Ezra Stiles Ely, D. D. Secretary Board of Add. Trustees Jefferson Med. College.

Philadelphia, Sept. 3d, 1828.

Dr. John Barnes:—Sir, for more than a month past, the President and Secretary of the Additional Trustees of Jefferson College, have been almost continually absent from the city.

So soon as the Board shall meet, your late communication will receive due attention. E. S. ELY, Sec'ry of the Add. Trustees of Jeff. Col.

Philadelphia, Sept. 5th, 1828.

Rev. Sir:—Your notice of the 3d instant to answer to my communications of the 11th and 29th ultimo I received yesterday.

You state "for more than a month past, the President and Secretary of the Additional Trustees of Jefferson College, have been almost continually absent from the city," and that "so soon as the Board shall meet, your late communication will receive due attention."

I regret to be constrained to trespass so often upon you, in this particular respect, but the ignorance in which I am left, in regard to the time when the board will meet, renders it necessary.

The subject from its importance, demands I should receive immediate attention.

It is believed that all, certainly the greater part of the Additional Trustees are now in the city; I therefore respectfully request of you, as an official organ of the board, that the Additional Trustees be called together immediately, in order to consider, and answer my communication of the 11th ult.

I trust, therefore, without further solicitation on my part, I shall hear from the Board in the course of the ensuing week.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant, JOHN BARNES.

Ezra Stiles Ely, D. D. Sec'ry of the Board of Add. Trustees Jeff. Col. Sept. 27—1t

WANTED,

TWO APPRENTICES to the Boot and Shoe making business. Those from 15 to 16, and from the Country, would be preferred.

Apply to Jacob Haw, lower end of Germantown, near Buckius' Tavern. Sept. 27—2t*

J. HOUSTON MIFFLIN,

HAS commenced the Manufacture of COAL GRATES and FENDERS, at No. 46 South Eighth street, between Chesnut and Sansom, where he offers for sale, upon the lowest terms, Plain and Ornamental Coal-Grates, Fenders, &c. of a variety of patterns, of the most approved construction, and of the best materials and workmanship.

Stoves for Halls, and Grates made after any pattern; high-pans, pokers, scuttles, sefiees, &c. constantly for sale.

A few sheet-iron stoves, and plain portable grates. Sept. 27—4t*

PATENT

Instantaneous Knife Sharpener.

THE general approbation bestowed upon the above useful invention, since its introduction to the Public, fully warrants the Subscriber in recommending it as an article of real service to every private family.—Large Hotel and Tavern Keepers, would save nearly one persons time, by this simple Machine. A quantity always on sale. WM. SIMPSON, Sept. 27—1t* 66 Chesnut street.

A FARM,

AT PRIVATE SALE.

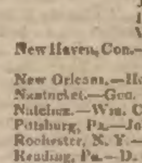
THE Subscriber offers for sale that Valuable Farm, on which he formerly dwelt, situate near Eagle Point, in the Township of Deptford, County of Gloucester, and State of New Jersey, within about 4 of a mile of the River Delaware, 2½ miles from Woodbury, and 7 from Philadelphia; containing about 130 acres, near 30 of which is meadow, principally of the first quality, 60 of arable land, and the remainder woodland.

There are on said premises a large two story brick dwelling house and kitchen, 30 by 48 feet, all under one roof, well finished and divided, with a complete cellar under the whole; a large barn and hay house, corn house, smoke house, spring house, and all other necessary buildings in good repair. The farm is in good order, and well fenced with cedar rails; and has thereon a good apple orchard, and other fruit trees.

A further description is considerd unnecessary, as any person wishing to purchase will examine for themselves, and they will be shown the same, by applying to George Allen, on the premises, or to the subscriber, near Woodbury. GEORGE WARD.

Sept. 27—6t*

SPECIFIC FOR THE CONSUMPTION.



THE PULMEL, a specific remedy for the Consumption, and nothing else, was discovered by a medical gentleman of Philadelphia. It never fails, when properly prescribed, with suitable diet and vehicles, to relieve in all cases, and to cure in right cases out of ten. It is a chemical compound of vegetable substances, and highly sedative, pectoral, deobstruent, diaphoretic, tonic, healing, &c. It is susceptible of many officinal forms, operating by internal use and inhalation. It has been found available in the five stages of consumption, and whenever the patients have not been prostrated beyond a hope by a debilitating course of remedies.

The Syrup of Pulmel for internal use, and the Balsam of Pulmel for Inhalation, have been prepared with printed directions. They sell for $1 the bottle, with 25 per cent. discount on wholesale. A sysenful forms a dose. They are safe and pleasant preparations.

It is contemplated to prepare this year several other combinations of PULMEL, such as Powders, Sugar, Lozenges, Lotion, Wine, &c. of PULMEL: which will be sold at $5 for 100 doses, with a liberal discount on wholesale. The price of the Syrup and Balsam will then be regulated at the same price.

Applications for peculiar preparations of the PULMEL to suit peculiar cases will be duly attended to. Medical consultations on these cases are furnished in writing, with ample directions as to diet and vehicles, upon a medical statement of the case and a fee of $10.

THE PULMEL IS FOR SALE,

At Allentown, Pa. by H. Ebner & Co.
Boston, Mass.—E. Wight, Milk street.
Cincinnati, O.—Henry Clark.
Goodwin, Ashton & Co.
Columbia, S. C.—J. D. Moore.
Columbia, Pa.—Wm. P. Beatty.
Charleston, S. C.—Dr. Burgoyne.

wall. The whole was highly coloured, and Catherine happened to be pretty strongly marked with scarlet. "Eh!" cried the old woman, who had never seen a map in her life before, "what a brave carline, sitting on her hunkers, wi' a red night-cap, and a pipe in her cheek!"—*Chambers' Picture of Scotland.*

FROM FITZ-STEPHEN.

London, in the Time of Henry II.

"The city was then bounded on the landside by a high and spacious wall, furnished with turrets, and seven double gates, and had in the east part "a tower palatine," and in the west two castles well fortified. Further westward, about two miles, on the banks of the river, was the royal palace, (at Westminster,) "an incomparable structure," guarded by a wall and bulwarks. Between this and the city was a continued suburb, mingled with large and beautiful gardens and orchards belonging to the citizens, who were themselves every where known, and respected above all others, for their "civil demeanour, their goodly apparel, their table, and their discourse." The number of conventual churches in the city and its suburbs was thirteen, besides one hundred and twenty-six "lesser parochial ones." On the north side were open meadow and pasture lands; and beyond, a great forest, in whose woody coverts lurked "the stag, the hind, the wild boar, and the bull." With the three principal churches were connected, by "privilege and ancient dignity," three "famous schools;" and other schools had been established in different parts; upon holydays the scholars, "flocking together about the church where the master hath his abode," were accustomed to argue on different subjects, and to exercise their abilities in oratorical discourses. The handicraftsmen, the venders of wares, and the labourers for hire, were every morning to be found at their distinct and appropriated places, as is still common in the bazars of the east; and on the river's bank was a public cookery and eating place, belonging to the city, where, "whatsoever multitude," and however daintily inclined, might be supplied with proper fare. Without one of the gates also, as a certain plain field (Smithfield) on every Friday, unless it be a solemn festival, was "a great market for horses, whither earls, barons, knights, and citizens, repair to see and to purchase." To this city "merchants bring their wares from every nation under heaven. The Arabian sends his gold; the Sabeans, spice frankincense; the Scythians, armour; Babylon, its oil; Egypt, precious stones; India, purple vestments; Norway and Russia, furs, sables and umbergris; and Gaul, its wine."

Evening Post.

OFFICE No. 112 CHESNUT STREET.

$2 PER ANNUM---IN ADVANCE.

All subscriptions, if not paid within the year, will be charged $3—and $1 25 for six months.

The following is the amount of duties paid by the undernamed AUCTIONEERS, for the last quarter:

R. F. Allen,	$8,078 61
M. Gillingham,	5,252 51
J. Lippincott,	5,483 09
S. C. Ford,	3,500 01
John Jennings,	3,245 10
P. Graham,	2,459 77
M. Nesbit,	1,630 11
G. W. Richards,	1,031 50
M. Thomas,	765 25
J. B. Grant,	202 04
C. J. Wolcott,	149 63
T. B. Freeman,	105 56
	$32,873 83

FATAL ACCIDENT.

On Thursday afternoon of last week, a young man, a carpenter, WILLIAM FLUNKETT by name, was at work on the State-house steeple, he fell, from the stage on which he stood, to the roof—a distance of about 30 feet. His head was dreadfully fractured by the fall, and his body miserably bruised. He was carried to the hospital, and lingered until about a quarter before eight in the evening, when he expired, leaving a wife and two young children.

An INFANT SCHOOL has lately been established at HARTFORD, Connecticut. It has already excited the same interest, and received the same approbation, from its visitors, which have been bestowed on those invaluable institutions, wherever they have been set on foot and conducted under proper management.

The Stockholders of the CHESAPEAKE and OHIO CANAL, at a meeting held on Wednesday, determined that the Canal should terminate in a basin, at the mouth of the Tiber, in Washington.

A NEW YORK paper mentions that, within the last month or two, numerous instances have occurred of depredations on masters by servants, and that cases of that species of crime have been frequent within the last few days.

We understand that the commissioners under the new poor laws, with the assent and approbation of the Guardians of the Poor, have definitely fixed upon the place of the late John Tomlinson, containing 151 acres of land, upon the river Schuylkill, north of the Woodlands, and opposite Spruce street, as a site for the new poor house and farm.

The Managers of the Female Hospitable Society have the pleasure of stating to the subscribers and the friends of the institution, that they have received the amount of the late Mr. Chesver's legacy of five hundred dollars, which has been paid to their Treasurer, Mrs. E. Vaupell, with a cheerful promptness, that does honor to his executor, and highly respectful to his memory.

A murder was committed on board the schr. Harriet, in Stonington harbor, on the 9th inst.—A quarrel arose between a man named Robertson, a Scotchman, and a young man aged 19, named Dexter Adams, of Massachusetts, when the latter stabbed his antagonist so severely that he died on the 12th. Adams was committed to prison at New London.

Amongst the names of distinguished strangers and others now in town, we notice those of Count de Survilliers, Prince Murat, Capt. Sarle and family, Capt. G. C. Read, of the U. S. Navy, His Excellency Don Joaquim Campino, Chilian Minister, and suite, Governor Bennet and family, of South Carolina, Don Francisco Hernandez y Noguea, Consul General of Spain, Sor. Fernando Fenalver, and Sor. Valentin Osio, Members of the late Congress of Ocana, and Sor. Telesforo de Orea, Consul of Colombia. They have apartments at Renshaw's United States' Hotel.

The Norwalk, Conn. Republican, states that at Darien, Isaac Bishop, heretofore a man of respectable standing and considerable property in that place, was bound over to the next session of the Superior Court, in Fairfield county, on a complaint for adultery, bonds $2,000; on a complaint for putting arsenic into the wells of Thaddeus Hoyt, and Holley Bell, of Darien, with intent to poison them and their families, bonds $10,000; and, on a complaint for administering poison to Joseph Smith and his family, by putting arsenic in his well, bonds $5000—$17,000 dollars in the whole. The enquiry with respect to the allegations of the two first complaints, was made by Abram Clock, Esq. of the last by Samuel Raymond, Esq. and occupied several days. Smith's family drank of the water and were affected by it. Mr. Bishop failing to produce bonds for his appearance, &c. at court, he was committed to jail.

The steam boat Missouri, Captain Culver, in descending the Upper Mississippi, from Galena to St. Louis, struck a snag, and sunk immediately, in twelve or fourteen feet water. The accident occurred about three o'clock in the afternoon of the 29th, ninety miles above St. Louis. Her freight was principally lead. The Missouri was owned in St. Louis, and is a new boat, having commenced running in March last. The passengers were brought down in the Galena Packet, which arrived yesterday, but we have not been able to obtain any other particulars.

Upwards of 200 Irish emigrants have lately arrived at St. John, N. B. from Brazil, whither they had been enticed under the expectation of having fine farms given them. On finding that the object of the emperor was to convert them into soldiers, they immediately abandoned the country. A few days previous to their departure, a body of 1500 had sailed from Rio Janeiro on their return to Ireland.

Allen Morgan, a free negro, was sold at the Edgecomb County Court, N. C. about the 1st inst. for one year, under the act of 1826, requiring free negroes who are spending their time in idleness and dissipation, to give bond for their industrious and peaceable deportment for one year, or to be hired out for a term of service not exceeding three years.

Mr. C. Shultz, of Virginia, states that black snakes ascend the tallest trees, not by embracing the trunk in a spiral, but by moving as they do on the ground, in a zig-zag. They proceed however very slowly. He says they do not charm birds; but that in approaching their nests to get the young, the old birds fly at them to drive them away. He has never seen other than young birds in their stomachs. He says that after long experience he finds, that neither the rattlesnake nor the copperhead will bite unless injured; and that both bites are very easily cured.

Edward Sinclair was executed at St. Augustine on the 28th ult. for the murder of John Stafford. He was exceedingly penitent and resigned to his fate. He cautioned the bystanders against the practice of wearing knives and other dangerous instruments for the purpose of avenging supposed offences.

CHARLES CARROLL OF CARROLLTON.

The Baltimore American of Saturday, says—This is the birth-day of this venerable man, on which he enters his ninety-second year. He still enjoys a health and vivacity truly remarkable at his age. This "sound mind in a sound body," is the fruit of long habits of temperance and moderation, and of the serenity which belongs to a life of integrity and virtue.

The Boston Evening Bulletin informs us that an individual has offered to appropriate ten thousand dollars to the establishment of a practical Seminary for the cultivation of the various branches of agriculture and mechanical science, to be located in the central part of Massachusetts, and placed under the supervision of the American Lyceum. It is expected that this institution, which is to embrace extensive workshops, gardens, &c. on the most approved models, will go into operation early in the ensuing spring.

The Blackstone Canal is now navigable to Uxbridge, Mass. and is expected to be completed in the first week of October. It is expected that portions of the Canal will be used by persons living on that line of travel, who will attend the Cattle Show and Ploughing Match. This festival takes place on the 25th inst. and the Ægis remarks "we have every reason to expect a more magnificent display than has graced the former festivals of our country."

A notice was published in the Enquirer of last Monday, offering a suitable reward for the recovery of sundry coupons, or divided warrants of the Prussian loan of 1818, which had been stolen by one of N. M. Rothschild's clerks in London, named John Burn, who, it was supposed, had fled to this country. We understand that he was arrested on Thursday afternoon, while riding on horseback near the House of Refuge, by Mr. Benjamin J. Hays, one of our active police officers. He offered no resistance, but accompanied Mr. Hays to town and delivered him all the warrants as specified in the advertisement, when he was released.—*N. Y. Gazette.*

From the Cumberland Advocate, Sept. 20.

MURDER.

From a variety of circumstances, the public have strong reasons to believe that George Swearingen, Sheriff of Washington county, Maryland, murdered his wife, near Cresaptown, Allegany county, on Monday the 8th instant. A coroner's inquest was held over the body (it having been disinterred for the purpose) of the deceased, which was in session from Thursday the 11th inst. until Wednesday night following, when a verdict was rendered, which is as follows—"That after a careful and full examination of numerous witnesses, they (the Jurymen) are of opinion, that Mary C. Swearingen came to her death by the hands of her husband, George Swearingen."

Swearingen has fled, and it is supposed has gone to Virginia. The sheriff of Allegany county, with some other gentlemen, has gone in pursuit of him. He took with him an idle jade, whom he kept as a private Miss, named Rachel Cunningham. She is represented as a person of ordinary height, stout, dark complexion, dark eyes and hair. From numerous circumstances, it is more than probable that she was necessary before the fact. The friends of humanity and good order would, therefore, subserve the cause of justice, by using every effort in their power to apprehend both Swearingen and his Miss, so that they may be brought to a trial before a Court of justice.

We forbear to comment upon this truly unfortunate affair, as the matter will be referred to a proper tribunal for an ample investigation.

A correspondent of the Belchertown, (Mass.) Sentinel, states that apples are so plenty in that vicinity, and the price of cider so low, that they will not pay the farmer for the labor of gathering the apples and making the cider. He advises rather to let the apples rot than make the liquor for distillation. Perhaps they can find a market for a little good cider this way. Apples are not plenty with us this season.

On Tuesday afternoon, at New York, a melancholy accident happened at the corner of Depeyster and Front streets. As Mr. John C. Helm was stepping from the curb-stone at the corner, his foot slipped, and he fell—at the same moment a loaded cart was passing, the wheel of which went over his body, and caused his immediate death. The deceased resided at Brooklyn, was about sixty years of age, and a pump-maker by trade. No blame is attached to the man who drove the cart. Verdict of the Coroner, accidental death.—*Gazette.*

The Portsmouth, Mass. Journal says, the Directors of the Exeter Bank have recovered 1700 dollars in specie of the money lately stolen from the vault. It was found in the woods of Danvers or Topsfield. All the specie but 300 dollars has now been recovered, and the amount lost is reduced to about $8000. The surplus fund of the Bank, before the robbery, was $25,000.

It appears by the Providence, R. I. Journal, that the state of the jails in that town is deplorable. The condition of the debtors is represented as more intolerable than that of the criminals. The limits extend only so far as to allow the liberty of the yard to those who can procure bail, and the situation of those who are in close confinement and those who have the liberty of the yard, is equally uncomfortable. Health is sacrificed by the severity of the confinement of those who have provoked the anger of creditors, and this whole system of prison discipline calls loudly for reform.

From the Boston Courier, Sept. 22.

A robbery was attempted on Saturday night in the store of Messrs. Hall & Williams, on Central wharf. The rogues probably secreted themselves in the cellar before the store was shut, as there was no indication of their having entered it by force. Their depredations were made in the counting-room, where all the desks were broken open, and the books thrown into confusion. They attempted to open an iron *safe*, by removing the bricks and masonwork which enclosed it, but finding that impracticable, with an iron crow-bar they succeeded in breaking the lock. But to their mortification and disappointment, they found another *iron safe* enclosed in that which they had opened, which defied their strength and ingenuity.—They therefore broke the padlock which fastened the back-door on the inside and retired—leaving the counting-room in disorder, combined with a variety of implements, such as crow-bars, augers, hammers, chisels, &c. which belonged to Messrs. Hall & Williams, and the bricks and mortar which they had detached from the wall—with "their labor *only* for their pains."

Extract of a letter from a respectable planter in the neighborhood of Tallahasse, (capital of Florida,) dated the 9th ult.—The city is rapidly improving, and excellent houses are now rising in every direction. The capital is now building in an elegant style. We shall make large crops of Sugar in Florida, and Sea Island and Mexican Cotton next year. The crops are very abundant; the sugar cane looks as well as it did in November last year. We are exempt from disease.—There is not, I believe, as healthy a country under the sun.

Mr. ROBERTSON'S attempted ascent at NEW YORK, on Thursday, was near being attended with fatal consequences to the adventurer. We copy from the COMMERCIAL ADVERTISER, a description of the scene. The interest excited must have been much more lively and intense than if every thing had gone on smoothly.

THE BALLOON—PERILOUS ESCAPE OF MR. ROBERTSON.

A large concourse of people assembled yesterday afternoon in Castle Garden, to witness the ascent of Mr. Robertson—and many thousands were of course upon the battery.—The day was uncommonly beautiful, the wind blowing moderately from the north. The process of inflating the balloon was not completed until about six o'clock, when Mr. R. entered the car, which was handsomely decorated for the occasion. His attendants having let go the cords, the balloon rose gracefully to the height of upwards of a hundred feet before the wind had floated it beyond the circumference of the castle walls. Mr. Robertson stood erect in the car, flourishing the banners in his hands, and facing and bowing to the spectators. Unfortunately the balloon had been let off directly to the windward of the flag staff, with which it came violently in contact; in consequence of which the netting not only became entangled with the staff, but the car was turned nearly upside down. Mr. Robertson having his back to the flag staff had not time to prevent this collision, which he might otherwise have done with a pole. He had expressed a wish before-hand that the staff might be taken down. In this perilous situation, with his head hanging down, with his feet uppermost in the car, clinging by the frail netting which attached it to the balloon, he remained suspended at the height of near a hundred feet from the ground, vibrating in every direction, while a general shudder ran through the crowd. At this instant, a large rent was made in the balloon, and he gradually descended about fifteen feet. The spectators cried out to him in English, to take hold of the halliard of the flag-staff. Though nearly black in the face, from his position, Mr. Robertson was perfectly collected. At this moment a man climbed the rope for his relief, amid the cheers of the spectators, but was unable to ascend nearer than within some fifteen feet of Mr. R. when his strength failed, and he was obliged to descend. The anxiety of the spectators was now increased to intensity, and but little hope was entertained of his rescue, and a shudder ran over the whole body of spectators. We heard not a shriek, but many of the ladies were in tears of silent agony. It was hardly supposed possible that his physical powers could longer sustain him. Still he held on, sometimes, apparently by his feet, and sometimes by one hand, grasping at any and every thing with the other. At length he caught the rope, and by a powerful effort, and one of the most dexterous movements that we ever beheld, he cleared himself from the car and the entanglement of the cords, and was seen suspended by one hand. A burst of applause cheered him for an instant, and until he caught the rope with his other hand, when he descended forty or fifty feet with great velocity, and fell the remainder of the distance, but was caught by the people below. He was soon upon his feet, and appeared upon the terrace of the Garden, where he was received by repeated and hearty cheers. After receiving the congratulations of his friends, the intrepid aronaut retired to a private apartment, where his hands, which had been blistered and somewhat excoriated by the cords, and the rope in his descent, were dressed. He also lost one of his front teeth, by having seized a cord in his mouth, as he threw himself from the car. He was no otherwise injured, and we left him last evening in a cheerful mood. During the whole of this fearful and trying scene, his presence of mind did not forsake him for an instant. The flag-staff never should have been placed without the walls, and we are told that Mr. R. requested its removal. It is computed that 2000 spectators were in the Garden, and 15,000 without.—The balloon was taken down before dark, but it is ruined.

LATE FOREIGN ITEMS.

A great fire has taken place in Glasgow, and property to the amount of many thousands has been destroyed.

Laporte has become the lessee of the King's Theatre, at the rent of nearly £60,000 per annum.

So extensive are the repairs and alterations which are contemplated in Apsley House, the residence of the Duke of Wellington, that it is supposed they will not be completed in much less than two years.

The corner stone of a new Custom House at Liverpool, had just been laid, with great ceremony. The building is to be in the form of the letter H, with four fronts, the north and south fronts to be four hundred and thirty feet in length. Over the centre building is to be a dome 127 feet from the ground. The building is said to be planned with great taste, and is expected to be a very splendid edifice.

Memoirs of Savary.—It appears that personal as well as public motives have induced the Duc de Rovigo to give his Memoirs to the world during his lifetime. In his preface he says, that being a prisoner at Malta, during the Emperor's captivity at St. Helena, persons who had been his friends as well as public functionaries, had found it convenient to justify their conduct at his expense. In order to clear himself he announced those Memoirs; and instantly the greatest uneasiness was manifested; many felt themselves compromised, and many consciences were doubled; as few were so qualified as the Duc de Rovigo to write a scandalous chronicle. The author's friends wished him to leave the publication of the work to his children, but he was determined to publish his Memoirs, because (says he) "I am not of their opinion. If I have committed any errors, I am alive to correct them or to answer calumnious attacks; and if I have stated a falsehood, there are living witnesses to refute it. I have occupied important stations; I have received high titles; I have enjoyed an immense fortune, one may lose all these things; but I cannot consent to see myself attacked on every point dear to a man of honor."

Perilous Balloon Ascent.—On Thursday, the 24th July, Mr. H. Green (not the equestrian aeronaut) made a most dangerous ascent from the gas works at Northampton. When the car was attached, it was perceived that the gas was rapidly escaping, and several cracks were visible in the varnish work. Mr. Green, however, declared that the people should not be disappointed, and detaching the car from the balloon, he flung himself across the hoop to which the car had been appended, struck the last stay-rope, and without grapnel, ballast, or any means of assisting in his descent, soared above the heads of the astonished spectators. The machine arose about half a mile, when a rapid descent was visible; he landed safely in a field at Dallington, one mile and a half from the gas works, and eight minutes after he left *terra firma*, the gas being at that time nearly exhausted.

Unlucky Rencontre.—A rather ludicrous scene presented itself in the neighborhood of Pitt street yesterday evening week. When the people were coming out of church, one of those heavy showers which have been so frequent of late came on, and pelted most unmercifully the numerous holyday suits that were exposed to its mischievous fury. Several young women, in order to save their finery, ran as fast as their legs would carry them, in the hope of reaching their homes with as little damage as possible from the rain. But, oh, dire mishap! oh, misfortune unparalleled! five or six of them, whose road happened to lie in the same direction, running with all their might, just as they turned a corner, came plump upon the vanguard of a drove of pigs. They could not stop themselves—amongst the pigs they ran; and amongst them they fell. The pigs unused to the courtly manners of a town, seemed to care nothing about the accident, but held on their way with perfect nonchalance, trampling upon Leghorn bonnets, Canton crape shawls, lace, lustrings, and dresses of divers discriptions, dirtying them and spoiling them with as much *sang froid* as they would trample upon a farmer's dunghill. A gallant youth who saw the predicament the ladies were in, rushed valiantly to their assistance. But who can withstand the collective force of the swinish multitude! The poor wight shared the fate of the ladies. It was some time before they all got clear of their troublesome company, and went home in such a plight as in the morning they little thought of.

Uncovering a Mummy.—The mummy brought from the royal sepulchre at Thebes, by the late Mr. Lee, Consul General at Alexandria, was unwrapped, at Tremulon Castle, on Saturday last, by S. L. Hammick, Esq. first surgeon of the Naval Hospital here, in the presence of Dr. Dickson, of the Hospital, Dr. Thompson, of the *Royal Sovereign* yacht, and many other gentlemen of the profession and neighborhood. The body was enveloped in some hundreds of yards of linen bandages, of about five yards long, and from five to fourteen inches wide—all of them fringed, and silvages worked at the ends. Some were placed longitudinally, but the greater part were wrapped round the body, which proved to be in perfect preservation, with hair remaining on the eyebrows, &c. The coffins are splendidly covered, both inside and out, with figures and hieroglyphics, in beautiful preservation; and by comparing the hieroglyphics on the outside of the crown of the inner coffin with the legends of proper names given by Champellion, the mummy appears to be unquestionably one of the Pharaohs. The front of the body was covered with a paste composed of spices, &c. in a part of which (placed between the thighs) were grains of barley, still entire; and in the aperture which had been made in the left side for extracting the entrails, and immediately above it, there were found some insects of the beetle tribe, about three eighths of an inch long, in perfect preservation.—*Plymouth Journal.*

Marvellous.—On the 17th October, 1827, there fell in the district of Rjev (in the government of Twer, Russia) a heavy shower of snow in the space of about ten versts, which contained the village of Pockroff and its environs. It was accompanied in its fall by a prodigious quantity of worms of a black colour, ringed, and in length three-quarters of a vershock. The head of these insects was flat and shining, furnished with antennæ, *and the hair in the form of whiskers*, while its *body* from the head to about one-third of its length resembled a *band of black velvet*. When they were plunged into water they swam about as if they had received no injury, but those which were carried into a warm place perished in a few minutes.—*Journal of St. Petersburg.*

Dover Cliffs.—As two children were playing at the edge of the cliffs of Dover, one of them, by some means, was precipitated over the cliff, a height of 30 feet, upon the summer-house of a Mr. Rutter, at Snargate-street, without receiving any other injury than a scratched face.

At the magnificent estate of Count Merain, the Grand Veneur of the Netherlands, there are such immense decoys for wild ducks, that in winter time, during a hard frost, 1,500 to 2,000 couple of wild ducks are caught; and, in a favourable season, most of the towns within 100 miles of Bornheim are supplied with them at the rate of 1s 2d a couple. In the middle of this estate, there is a lake about seven miles in length, which, many centuries ago, formed a branch of the Scheldt: here a mode of angling, or rather of making ducks angle, is practised. To the legs of half a dozen tame ducks, short lines, with hooks and baits, are attached; the birds swim about, and as the lake is well stocked with fish, in a few minutes they are sure to bite; a struggle then takes place between the duck and the fish, the latter attempting to escape, and the bird endeavoring to get to shore, where the instant he arrives a good supply of food is given to him. The scene is truly ludicrous, and indeed cruel, when it happens that a large pike seizes the bait; the poor bird struggles with all his might to reach the bank, but is often pulled under water, and would be drowned, did not a person go out in a boat to his assistance.

Mr. Yardley, of the Surrey Theatre, Eng. blind in his right eye for some years, owing to accident whilst performing at Drury-lane Theatre, recovered his sight at Waterloo bridge during a recent thunder storm: a remarkably vivid flash of lightning rendered him insensible, and on recovering, his sight was restored.

Levanting.—A defaulter has been announced to the sporting world, whose operations have placed many of the knowing ones at the wrong side of the post. His betting on the Derby left him, on making up his book, £35,000 in debt; he being unable or unwilling to pay up, left town, on Saturday last, and was met in his travelling carriage on the Kent road by a friend, to whom he said he was off for Paris, in order to sell out of the French funds to make good his engagements—but he has gone to return no more. The consequences will be that many other persons will be obliged to compound or ask for time. The defaulter moved in the first rank of fashion.—*London paper.*

BANEFUL EFFECTS OF DRINKING!

In the course of last week a respectable lady, residing we need not say where, discovered that a cask of home-made wine, at least a "towmond auld since first was i' the hell," had become so acid as to be nearly undrinkable. To have given it away would have done little good; for the truth is, British wine at the best is so poor a substitute for the generous juice of the Tuscan grape, that it has in a great measure ceased to be prized since the duties were lowered on the foreign article. Of this fact the lady was well aware, and had heard, moreover, that *dreg*, or the refuse of distillery worts, is an excellent thing for fattening pigs. To the pigs, therefore, the wine was sent, and carefully emptied into a stone trough, in the presence of four greedy grumphies. In a moment their lugs were immersed in the liquor, and so far from finding any fault with it they grumphed out in concert a vote of thanks to their generous benefactress. More than one person witnessed the house, and we have their authority for stating, that more determined topers were never seen. At first all was mirth and good fellowship, but as the wine began to *tell*, a very different scene was exhibited, and in the course of half an hour or so the whole had become *as drunk as Davie's sow.* They began to quarrel about the merest trifles; offence was taken where none was intended; and in the melee that ensued two of the pigs got their ears lacerated, and torn from their necks, while a third, after fighting gallantly, was minus a full half of its tail. The fourth, which appeared to be the most drunken of the whole, was repeatedly knocked about and over, and died the same night, less, as is supposed, from injury than intemperance. The roaring and squealing, which were quite tremendous, brought a great number of persons to the spot, and as the combattants bit and kicked pell-mell—right and left—behind and before,—without either method or visible cause, those who were ignorant of the previous fuddle believed that they were either bewitched or possessed. Some, however, were wicked enough to enjoy the joke, and slily suggested that either the riot act should be read, or a surgeon sent for to try the effects of the stomach pump! Such an instrument, had there been one in the town, might have saved the life of the defunct animal, but still we suspect few operators would have ventured, at such a critical moment, to open the jaws of an unruly swine. In the above paragraph there is no exaggeration, and we have only to add, that though three of the revellers are slowly recovering, they will never, in point of ears and tails, be any thing like themselves again.—*Dumfries Courier.*

MANSION HOUSE.

A very strange scene took place in the Justice room in the course of the day.

One of the parish officers of Aldgate charged a pauper upon the establishment with having acted in a most disorderly and insolent manner, to the gentlemen who have the trouble of superintending the affairs of that parish.

The pauper, whose name is Taylor, and who has a wooden leg, has been, it appeared, some time assisted by the overseer, and contrives to sustain nature with that assistance, which is to the amount of 2s. a week, and by selling pamphlets. Having fallen in the Borough, and smashed his wooden leg, he applied to the parish for another, and was supplied with one, which he bustled about upon with every appearance of ease and comfort. He, however, found some fault with the new leg, and applied to the overseer, stating that it was not proportioned to his natural limb, and desiring to have one of more graceful proportions. The officer desired him to represent his case to the committee, who were to sit in a few days, and he accordingly came forward to state his grievance.

The Committee, after a solemn investigation into the condition of the wooden leg which they had supplied to the defendant, came to the determination to give him another, if he required an exchange: but said that, as they could not afford from the funds of the parish to be always voting him wooden legs, he must submit to one condition, viz: that is. a week of his allowance should be docked, until the price (12s.) of the new timber should be liquidated. To this proposition he most loudly objected, accused the committee of injustice and partiality, and finally, imbinding the wooden leg, which was the gift of the parish, he flung it amongst the Committee, telling them that they might wear it themselves, for that he would never buckle it to his stump again. He became more vociferous and abusive the moment he had cast off this part of his obligation to the parish, and refused to make even a temporary use of it to bear him to the Mansion House, for the purpose of being punished. The parish was therefore obliged to send him before the Lord Mayor in a coach, and now his Lordship was requested to deal with him according to his deserts.

The Lord Mayor (to defendant)—Why how could you suppose that the way to obtain favors from the committee was by throwing wooden legs at them? [Loud laughter.]

The Pauper—My Lord, the leg they gave me was made for a man who was a foot and a half shorter nor me, and I couldn't wear it by no means, I went on up and down with it.

The Lord Mayor—But you should not have abused them. I am sure they seem disposed to serve you, if you act respectfully.

The Pauper—Why you see, my Lord, I am willing to work, but how can I work if as how I cant walk? The officer declared that the defendant had gone upon the leg for three weeks without complaining, and that it appeared to be a very unexceptionable kind of a leg.

The pauper said he had gone upon it until he suffered the greatest pain. It was not only too short in the pipe, but the stump hitched very uncomfortably in the socket, and he felt as if the toes were pinching off him when he wore it. [Laughter.] It must have been made for a little boy, and his lordship might have some idea of it if he walked about in a pair of shoes not half the size of his feet. [Loud laughter.]

The officer said that the parish authorities could never entertain a notion of putting any poor man to pain. The defendant had never complained before of pain, and persons in his situation seldom were silent when they were hurt.

The Lord Mayor thought that the parish would do well to encourage the disposition to maintain themselves in the poor, who were so great an incumbrance. A new wooden leg might incite to greater industry.

The officer said that the recommendation of his Lordship would doubtless be attended to, but requested that such an act of insubordination might be rebuked.

His Lordship—Defendant, I have prevailed upon the parish to put you once more on your legs properly, and let me entreat you never to throw away an old leg until you get a new one. [Loud laughter.]

We copy, from a late ENGLISH paper, the following estimate of the consumption, in LONDON, of the various kinds of provision principally used there:

The number of oxen annually consumed in London has been estimated at 110,000, calves 50,000, sheep 770,000, lambs 250,000, hogs and pigs 300,000; besides animals of other kinds.—The total amount of butcher's meat sold at the principal market, which is Smithfield, is estimated at £6,000,000 annually. There are, on an average, annually brought to Billingsgate market, 2,500 cargoes of fish, of forty tons each, and about 20,000 tons by land carriage; in the whole 120,000 tons. The supply of poultry being inadequate to the demand, the prices are consequently high, and that article is mostly confined to the tables of the wealthy. The consumption of wheat in London may be averaged at 900,000 quarters, each containing 8 Winchester bushels of porter and ale 2,000,000 barrels, each containing 36 gallons; spirits and compounds, 11,000,000 gallons; wines 65,000 pipes; butter 21,000,000 pounds, and cheese 26,000,000 pounds. The quantity of coals consumed is about 1,200,000 chaldrons of 36 bushels, or a ton and a half to each chaldron. About 9,600 cows are kept in the vicinity of London, for supplying the inhabitants with milk, and they are supposed to yield nearly 7,900,000 gallons every year: even this great quantity, however, is considerably increased by the dealers, who adulterate it, by at least one-fourth, with water, before they serve their customers. The difference of feeding cattle about the year 1700 and at the present period, 1828, is strikingly illustrated by the following comparison:—In the year 1700 the average of oxen sold in the London market was 370 lbs.; of calves 50 lbs.; of sheep 23 lbs.; and of lambs 18 lbs.; the present average weight is, of oxen 800 lbs.; of calves 140 lbs.; of sheep 80 lbs.; and of lambs 80 lbs.

FROM SMYRNA.

The editor of the Boston Daily Advertiser has received Smyrna papers to July 5 containing some information from the Archipelago, not contained in the latest London papers. The English frigate Isis, commanded by Commodore Stanes, had arrived at Vourla, bringing information that on the 27th of June the Commodore communicated with the ship of war Warspite, commanding the blockade before Navarin, and learned that Ibrahim had made known to the Admirals his intention to evacuate the Morea, and demanded a vessel to carry his despatches to his father, and that, in consequence, the English brig Rifleman had sailed several days before for Alexandria, having on board the Solictar Agar. It was further stated that the Admirals and Ambassadors of France and England had arrived in person before Navarin, from Corfu. Mr. Canning, the British Ambassador, could not have arrived there, but the other parties named might have been accompanied by the High Commissioner of the Ionian Islands.

A letter from Napoli di Romania, states that the President of Greece left Napoli for Navarin June 23. The account of the proposal of Ibrahim to evacuate the Morea, was confirmed by passengers from Milo, on the authority of the French Vice-Consul, who had been on board an English vessel, which was then going in search of the Russian Admiral, to make known to him the proposition of Ibrahim, which was made on the 9th June; the reason assigned to it by him was, that the Albanians, for want of provisions and their pay, had threatened to return to their own country, traversing the Morea, and committing such acts of violence as their despair and their revenge might prompt.

It appears, that the Turks are preparing for a more vigorous resistance to the arms of Nicholas. The old spirit of the Mussulmans begins to awaken. They cannot, however, contend successfully against the Russians; but it is highly probable, that the other European powers may interfere. The plan of the Turkish campaign, is to make one powerful effort at the Balkan mountains, worthy, as the writer says, of their religion, and their independence. After the unsuccessful issue of this struggle, a guerilla warfare is determined on. This will be particularly annoying to the Russians, during the warm season of the year, when they are every moment in danger of falling a prey to disease and pestilence. The object of the Turks is to destroy the Russian army in detail. In this, they will be aided by the season, the climate, and the peculiar nature of the country. It is well known how this policy succeeded in Spain, where the French army was successfully cut up by one, then inferior in discipline, *material, &c.*

A letter from Aleppo, dated the 1st of April, says that intelligence had been received from Bagdad, by which it appeared that the Schah of Persia had refused to ratify, definitively, the treaty concluded between Abbas Mirza, and General Paskewitch. The cession of the two provinces, more than any thing else, irritated the King. It was expected that a new army would be re-assembled to retake the provinces from the Russians.

Accounts to the 2d of June, state that a Russian army had presented itself before Erzeroum, the strongest city in Asia Minor, and the Key to the Turkish possessions on that side of the empire. The Russians had taken up a very strong position on the neighbouring mountains, where they had erected batteries.

The Pacha had made a sortie from the city, and made endeavours to concentrate his troops. After a most bloody battle the city was taken, and the garrison put to the sword.

The Grand Vezier had spent a few days at Adrianople, where he was about levying the people *en masse*. It was announced in every mosque that all between the ages of fifteen and sixty must arm themselves and enter the army for the defence of the Turkish dominions.

The city of Constantinople, in three days, furnished a contingent of 150,000 men. There is no doubt, says the Smyrna paper, of a most obstinate and bloody resistance on the part of the Turks. The people follow implicitly the impulse of the Porte, and resign themselves to every event.

Many European families have left Adrianople, and some have reached Smyrna. All Roumelia is in arms, and it is said if the Turks rise, a general battle, it will take place before the walls of Adrianople. They do not mean to expose themselves to the organized masses of the Russians. A partizan warfare is to be waged against the Russians.

Piracies appeared to be nearly suppressed—only one piratical vessel having been detected in the last four or five months, which was a Greek brig of about 200 tons and 10 guns, which had been taken in the bay of Salonica, with goods of almost all nations, and carried into Smyrna by an Austrian vessel. It had been acknowledged by the Greek pirates, that if two such vessels as the U. S. ship Warson, Capt. Kearney, were cruising in the Archos, piracy must be given up; for at night she was at one island, and before morning at another; and there was no calculating to avoid him.

When the Cherub left Smyrna the plague was raging with great fury, in almost all parts of the Morea.

Variety's the very spice of life,
That gives it all its flavour.

To the Editor of the Saturday Evening Post.

SIR—The following "Inscription on a Barrel of Colchester Oysters," is copied from the cover of an edition of *Dryden's* Virgil, published in 1697. Whether it was written by that distinguished poet or not, it possesses a *savouriness* peculiar to the *subject*, which entitles it to the association in which it is found. Should you consider it deserving of the more extended circulation which your paper can afford it, you will, by inserting it, gratify a

SUBSCRIBER.

Inscription on a Barrel of Colchester Oysters.

Here lie the remains of some bodies whose birth
Fam'd Colchester claim'd, all of true native worth;
Though rich, they were humble, and never aspir'd;
Their sweetness all prais'd, and their taste all admir'd;
True emblems of beauty and health they appear'd;
Though their heads had no hair—each wore a long beard,
By all ranks belov'd, yet—how strange to relate—
Though mankind they befriended—disastrous their fate;
They were torn from their beds—rob'd and left to decay,
And though others they fed—fell to hunger a prey:
Alas!—they were *dish'd*!—unreprieve; they fell—
And too poor for a coffin—each one had a shell.

Mr. EDITOR.—Having heard many arguments, pro and con, on the grammatical correctness of the two following lines, if some of your correspondents would give an answer, and the reasons why it is either correct, or incorrect, a favor would be conferred upon

MANY READERS.

"He saw her charming, but he saw not half
The charms her downcast modesty concealed."

N. J. September 1, 1828.

Mr. EDITOR—If a solution to the following question will be given by some of your correspondents, an obligation will be conferred upon a

SUBSCRIBER.

It is required to find the bottom width of a canal that is 25 feet wide at top, 7 1-2 feet deep and 700 feet in length; that will contain the same quantity of water as another, of the same length, 16 feet wide at top, 12 at bottom, and 10 in perpendicular depth?

N. J. August 16, 1828.

A woman out of temper, is like a gale in the bay of Biscay—dangerous by adverse currents.

A mild tempered woman is as a balsam that heals *matrimonial sorrows*.

Choose a wife as you would a knife—by her temper.

A pervarse woman, is like a perpetual blister.

Do not attempt to be a public speaker, unless you have a clear voice, and a clear head.

CROMWELL'S ENERGY.

Professor Limbarch (says Mr. Rutt, in his recent valuable publication of the "Diary of Thomas Baxton, Esq.") relates a noble instance, given by Oliver Cromwell, Protector of England, of interference with the "unrighteous practices" of the Holy Office. "Thomas Maynard, Consul of the English nation at Lisbon, was thrown into the prison of the Inquisition, under pretence that he had said or done something against the Roman religion. Mr. Meadows, who was then resident at Lisbon, advised Cromwell of the affair; and, after having received an express from him, went to the King of Portugal, and, in the name of Cromwell, demanded the liberty of Consul Maynard. The King told him it was not in his power; that the consul was detained by the Inquisition, over which he had no authority. The resident sent this answer to Cromwell, and having soon after received new instructions from him, had again audience of the King, and told him that, since his Majesty declared he had no power over the Inquisition, he was commanded by Cromwell to declare war against the Inquisition! This so terrified the King and the Inquisition, that they immediately freed the Consul from prison."

Peter Bufferes, a priest in Limoun, who lived in the 16th century, was celebrated for the singularity of his sermons. As his parishioners did not pay much attention to his strange orders, he was extremely indignant, and on one occasion addressed them—"On the day of judgment when the Lord shall require an account of you from me, and shall say, 'Father Peter Bufferes, in what situation did you find your flock?' I will give no answer. And when he again asks in what situation have you left your flock? I will not answer. But when he questions me the third time, then will I say, Lord! as beasts I received them, and as beasts I render them to you."

The clerk of a church in England, lately gave notice of a parish rate in the following manner. 'I am desired to give notice that the third levy is assessed five pence in the pound,' and without pausing added, "let us sing to the praise and glory of God,

"Lord, what a wretched land is this
That yields us no supplies."

FIGURE OF SPEECH.

The Editor of the Yankee, after exposing one of Mr. Walsh's plagiarisms from Burke, remarks, "He might as well hope to hide a thunderbolt in a snow bank, as one of Edmund Burke's thoughts in a page of Robert Walsh, Junior, Esquire."

PROPHECY ALMOST FULFILLED.

Oliver Evans, 10 years ago, said that the child was born who would travel from Philadelphia to Boston in one day—24 hours! The journey may now be made in about *twenty-nine hours!* The use of steam coaches with some little further improvement in steamboats, may, in less than five years, fulfil what was thought the *mad* prophecy of Oliver Evans: for then the journey was one of serious moment, and, with severe travelling, occupied five or six days.—*Niles' Reg.*

MAKING OF INDIGO.

It is now near 20 years since Indigo was made in this state. At one period it formed a principal article of export from Mississippi. Recently, Isaac Dunbar, a respectable and enterprising citizen of Jefferson county, commenced the cultivation of it, and has succeeded in making as an experiment, a thousand or fifteen hundred weight, a specimen of which was shown us by a commercial friend of this city; he considers it equal to the indigo of Bengal.—*Natchez paper.*

APOLOGY.

A volatile young man was introduced to a gentleman by his father for the gentleman's patronage. The youth's observations not having the solidity of sixty about them, he was objected to. "Aye," said the old man, "the boy, Sir, is like a pot of good beer; though there is a good deal of froth at top, what's underneath is none the worse for it."

LOSS OF TIME.

A devotee lamented to her confessor her love of gambling. "Ah, madam," replied the priest, "it is a grievous sin. In the first place, consider the great loss of time."—"Yes," replied the fair penitent, "I have often grudged the time that is *lost* in *shuffling and dealing*."

A gentleman and his servant riding in the country, met a fellow astride upon a cow. The servant called out to his master, "Oh, Sir, yonder is a strange sight, a fellow is on horse back on a cow." That is a bull, said the gentleman. "Nay, Sir," answered the man, "it is not a bull, it is a cow by its tears."

A Delegate in Congress offered to stake his reputation against a *farthing*, on the propriety of a certain measure. A gentleman in opposition, observed that "it was the most *equal* bet he had ever heard of."

HAYDN'S TURKISH SYMPHONY.

Haydn when in London, not a little piqued at the dull insensibility of some of his auditors, who during the execution of his finest symphonies, were sometimes observed napping, resolved to hint his displeasure through the medium of music itself. For this purpose he composed a piece under the title of a *Turkish Symphony*; which beginning in a soft, lulling style, soon set a portion of the company nodding, when a simultaneous burst of the symbals, double-drum, trumpets and tambours, *broke their bonds of sleep asunder*; which object was no sooner effected, than sinking again into a tender murmur, the orchestra renewed its astounding, *fortissimo*, and again *roused them like a peal of thunder*. These alterations of soothing softness and startling crashes were repeated, till the alarmed *dormeurs*, finding they could not close their eyes in security, determined to remain awake and listen to the music which they had affected to come to hear.

From the Berkshire American.

MISTAKES OF AMBIGUITY.

Ambiguity of speech sometimes leads to very sad mistakes. A militia captain received a billet from a lady of fashion, requesting "the pleasure of his company to tea" on a certain evening. Now a query arose how to understand the word company; and the captain being a man of real military views, very naturally came to the conclusion that it meant neither more nor less than the *Company* of Militia which he had the honour to command. Accordingly what was the astonishment of his hostess and her friends to behold not only the captain, but his whole company, from the highest subaltern to the most ragged private, armed and equipped to their usual style, punctual to the hour of invitation, dry as dust and hungry as lions! Never was such consternation in the drawing room before. The old ladies lifted up their hands and eyes in astonishment; the young ladies squalled as if they had seen a spider or a snake; the dandies exclaimed, "they'd ought to be shot, odd rat 'em!" the master of the house bit his lip with vexation; and the hostess, as in duty bound, went into the hysterics. In which situation we leave them to the sympathy of the reader, while we relate another of the mistakes of Ambiguity.

A gentleman owned a bitch, which he was in the habit, as many are, of improperly calling a *slut*, and at the same time he chanced to have a hired girl who was notorious for her dirty habits. While the bitch and the girl formed a part of his household, he engaged an honest matter of fact fellow to work for him as a hired man. While the man was yet new in his place, and little accustomed to the language of his employer, the latter suspecting the bitch of killing sheep, but being unwilling to put a favourite animal to death on mere suspicion, ordered the man to take the *slut* and tie her up in the barn. "Very well, sir," said Tom; and the gentleman going out immediately after, to ride with his wife, Tom hastened to execute his orders, which (having noticed the filthy habits of the maid, and never dreamed that a slut was any thing but a slut) he did exactly according to the letter. The gentleman returning in due time, and not finding Betty in possession of her premises, inquired of the hired man where she was. "In the barn, sir," replied Tom. "What is she doing there?" asked the master. "Nawthin, as I know on," said Tom, "she's sulky as Satan." "But how came she there, man!" exclaimed the gentleman. "Why," said Tom, "dang it, *I tied her up, sir, as you told me to!*"

HINTS TO MEN OF BUSINESS.

Despatch at once, if possible whatever you take in hand; if interrupted by unavoidable interference, resume and finish it as soon as the obstruction is removed.

Beware of self indulgence; no business can possibly thrive under the shade of its influence.

Do not assume to yourself more credit for what you do, than you are entitled to, rather be content with a little less; the public mind will always discover where merit is due.

Familiarise yourself with your books, keep them accurately, and frequently investigate and adjust their contents. This is an important item.

Never let hurry or confusion disturb your mind or dispossess you of self-command.

HYDROPHOBIA.

The following receipt for the bite of a mad dog, (says the *European Magazine*, for May, 1792,) is hung up in the Sunning-hill church, Berks: "Six ounces of rue picked from the stalk and bruised; four ounces of garlick, bruised; four ounces of Venice treacle, and four ounces of scrapings of pewter. These are to be boiled in two quarts of strong ale over a slow fire, until reduced to one quart; the liquor then to be strained off, and kept close corked in a bottle. Nine spoonfuls, warm, to a man or woman fasting for seven mornings successively, and six spoonfuls to a dog. Apply some of the ingredients, warm, to the bitten part. This recipe was taken from Gathorp church, in Lincolnshire, where many persons had been bit by a mad-dog. Those who used the medicine recovered; they who did not died mad."

PRESERVING WINE IN DRAUGHT.

M. Imery, of Toulouse, has furnished the following simple means of preserving wine in draught for a considerable time; it is merely to pour a flask of fine olive oil into the cask. It is by a similar process that they preserve wine in Tuscany, which they are accustomed to keep in large bottles, the glass of which is too thin to resist the effect of corking them tight. The oil, spread in a thin layer upon the wine, hinders the evaporation of its alcoholic part, as well as prevents it from combining with the atmospheric air, which would not only turn the wine sour, but also change its constituent parts.

MANUFACTURE OF BREAD.

Our readers are not probably aware that a patent exists for doing away with the present unscientific and filthy practice of kneading dough. The invention consists in having an upright shaft, turning on a pivot, fixed in the centre of a circular trough, so that the dough placed in such trough may be kneaded by a stone or iron roller, on its edge, passing over it in a rotatory motion, being fixed at a due distance by an horizontal bar or axle to the shaft, which is to be turned by means of one or more other horizontal bars likewise fixed thereto, and worked like a capstain by a proportionate number of biped and quadruped; such horizontal bars having small shares fixed to them, so as to run in the trough, and, acting like a plough, cause the dough to present fresh surfaces for each revolution.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
HARDWARE STORE,
No. 211 Market street, above Sixth street.

LESLEY & MEREDITH have just opened a general assortment of Hardware, consisting in part of Locks, Latches, and Hinges of all kinds, Screws, Nails, Brads and Tacks, Brass Ware, Glass Knobs, Horse Nails, Patent Metal Hollow Ware, Waggon Boxes, Sash Weights, Shovel and Spades, Patent Balances Shovel and Tongs, Castings, Saws, Files, Pieces of all kinds, and a complete assortment of Edge Tools, also, Knives and Forks, Razors, Scissors, Pen, Pocket and Table Knives, Spoons, Snuffers, &c. &c. Builders and others supplied upon the best terms.
Sept. 20—3m

UNIVERSITY
OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK.
College of Physicians and Surgeons.
New York, August 11th, 1828.

THE twenty-second session of the College will commence on the first Monday of November next, after which the several courses of instruction will be continued by the respective Professors, viz.—

JOHN AUGUSTINE SMITH, M. D., on Anatomy and Physiology.
ALEXANDER H. STEVENS, M. D., on the Principles and Practice of Surgery.
JOSEPH M. SMITH, M. D., on the Theory and Practice of Physic and Clynical Medicine.
EDWARD DELAFIELD, M. D., on Obstetricks and the Diseases of Women and Children.
JOHN B. BECK, M. D., on Materia Medica and Medical Jurisprudence.
JOHN TORREY, M. D., on Chemistry and Botany.

At extra hours, and without additional expense to the student, Lectures will be delivered on Medical Jurisprudence and Botany, by the Professors of those Sciences.

In the various departments of the College, every facility is afforded for the acquisition of professional knowledge.

The Anatomical Museum, heretofore one of the most extensive in the country, has become recently still further enlarged by the addition of private collections and new preparations; the specimens of Morbid Anatomy particularly, are daily increasing. In practical Anatomy the opportunities will be commensurate with the utmost wishes of the student.

In the Obstetrical Department cases will be furnished as heretofore to such students as may desire them, to be attended under the direction of the *Professor* of that branch.

The Dissecting room will be open during the day and evening, under the direction of the *Professor* of Anatomy.

By permission of the Directors of the *New York Eye Infirmary*, all the students of the College will be entitled, during the Lectures, to gratuitous admission to that Institution.

The Trustees cannot omit this opportunity of reiterating their obligations to the Regents of the University and to the Legislature, for the continued care which they have manifested for the Science of Medicine in general, and for the Medical Institutions of this state in particular. During the last year, the latter body passed the statute which will be found below. It is now published for the information of Medical students, who will observe that the only legitimate Medical Institutions in the state, are those which are connected with the University, and that no degrees granted in this state are valid licenses to practice Medicine and Surgery, except those emanating from the Regents of the University.

By order of the Board of Trustees,
JOHN WATTS, Jun. M. D., President.
NICOLL H. DERING, M. D., Registrar.

SEC. 21. The degree of Doctor of Medicine conferred by any College in this state, shall not be a license to practice Physic and Surgery; nor shall any College have or institute a Medical Faculty to teach the science of Medicine in any other place than where the charter locates the College. Sept. 20—3t

CHEAP BOOTS & SHOES.

THE Subscriber offers for sale at his store NO. 236 MARKET STREET, CORNER OF SEVENTH STREET, a large and general assortment of BOOTS AND SHOES by the Package, Dozen, or Single Pair, which he warrants as cheap, if not cheaper, (quality considered) than at any other establishment in this city. The following are some of the kinds and prices:—

	From	to
Men's best Philad. manuf'd calf skin Boots,	$4 00	$4 50
do. do. do. strong water proof do.	2 50	3 00
do. do. Adams nailed boots,	2 25	2 50
Youth's Boots,	2 00	2 25
Men's best calf skin Monroes,	1 62½	2 00
do. kid and cordovan do.	1 25	1 50
do. calf skin shoes and Pumps,	1 37	1 75
do. seal skin and cordovan do.	1 12½	1 37½
do. 2nd quality do.	75	1 00
Ladies' best lasting springs and heels, full dressed,	100	1 37½
do. 2nd quality,	62½	75
do. best morocco springs and heels,	1 00	1 37½
do. 2nd quality,	50	75
do. best morocco Boots,	1 37½	1 75
do. leather Shoes,	75	1 12½
do. do. Boots,	1 12½	1 37½
Children's morocco and leather Boots and shoes,	25	62½

The above are retail prices; a liberal discount to country merchants.

He has also made arrangements for a regular supply of Eastern nailed Boots by the package.

Also, Trunks of various kinds, and all sizes.

Also, 50 dozen Kid Skins.

GEORGE F. JORDAN.
Sept. 13—3m

DRAWING OF
THE UNION CANAL LOTTERY,
Class No. 10, for 1828.

THE Subscribers, Commissioners appointed by the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, to superintend the drawing of the Union Canal Lottery, Class No. Ten, for 1828, do hereby certify, that the following are the numbers which were this day drawn from the forty-two placed in the wheel, viz:—

16 42 6 44 45 34

And that the said numbers were drawn in the order in which they stand above; that is to say, No. 16 was the first that was drawn; No. 42 was the second; No. 6 was the third; No. 44 was the fourth; No. 45 was the fifth, and No. 34 was the sixth and last.

Witness our hands, at the city of Philadelphia, this 13th day of Sept. 1828.

ANDREW PETTIT,
ROBERT PATTERSON,
CLEMENT C. BIDDLE,
JACOB SPERRY.

Attest—JOHN TOLBERT, Secretary.

From the preceding certificate, it will be seen what numbers were drawn from the wheel for determining the Prizes in the Union Canal Lottery, Class No. Ten, for 1828, with the order in which they were drawn, and the Managers announce to the public the following as the result:

The Tickets which drew the 16 highest prizes are those having on them for Combination Numbers:

Combination.	Order.				Prizes.
6 16 42	1	2	3	—Entitled to	12,000
6 34 44	3	4	5	....	4,000
6 34 45	3	5	6	....	2,500
34 44 45	4	5	6	....	1,362
42 44 45	2	4	5	....	1,000
34 42 44	2	4	6	....	1,000
34 42 45	2	5	6	....	1,000
6 44 45	3	4	5	....	1,000
16 44 45	1	4	5	....	500
16 34 44	1	4	6	....	500
16 34 45	1	5	6	....	500
6 42 44	3	4	6	....	500
6 42 45	2	5	6	....	500
6 34 42	2	3	6	....	500

All others with three of the drawn numbers (being 6,) each - - - - 250

The 39 Tickets having on them the Combination Nos. 16 and 42, being the 1st and 2d drawn, each 50

Those 39 Tickets having on them the Combination Nos. 6 and 44, being the 3d and 4th, each - 40

The 78 Tickets having on them the Combination Nos. 34 and 44, or 34 and 45, being the 4th and 5th, or the 5th and 6th, each - - - 25

All others, (being 422,) having on them any two of the drawn Nos. each - - - - 14

And all others, (being 4446,) having on them any one of the drawn Nos. each - - - 7

YATES & M'INTYRE, Managers.
Philadelphia, Sept. 15, 1828. sep. 15—3t

BOY'S BOOTS.

THE Subscriber has just opened two cases of very superior Boy's Boots, which he is retailing at 2 dollars only.

Also, on hand, an elegant assortment of Gentlemen's copper nailed Boots, from the most approved manufacturers, at the very low price of $2 50.

A general assortment of Ladies' and Gentlemen's fancy and common Shoes and Boots, &c.

SAMUEL D. BREED,
Sept. 20—tf No. 6 North Sixth street.

SELECT SEMINARY,
NO. 55 NEW STREET.

IN this Seminary the various branches of an English Education are inculcated, upon the principal of analytic induction; requiring of pupils *oral reasons*, increasing the attributes and relations of any particular subject. The advertiser bears in grateful remembrance those who have hitherto intrusted him with the education of their children; and respectfully solicits those who may yet extend their patronage, to apply early; a high sense of the responsibility of his station, being a sufficient guarantee for the faithful performance of his duties.

JOEL ERWIN, Principal.
Sept. 20—3m

WANTED,

SEVERAL young girls to learn the Tailoring business. Inquire at the office of the Saturday Evening Post. sept. 6—tf

CANARY, MOCKING, & RED BIRDS.

A LARGE collection of Canary, Mocking and Red BIRDS, for sale at No. 171 Cherry street, the first house above Eighth street. march 22—tf

THE DAILY CHRONICLE.
DEVOTED TO
Politics, Science, Literature, the Arts, Agriculture, Commerce and Manufactures.

COMMENCED on the 7th of April last, under the most favourable auspices, and already enumerates on its list of patrons, A LARGE AND RESPECTABLE PORTION OF THE PUBLIC OF PHILADELPHIA.

The following are extracts from the Prospectus, by which the publication was announced:

THIS JOURNAL shall be conducted on liberal and independent principles, and guided by the laws of integrity and decorum acknowledged by honorable men in the transaction of private life; with the utmost freedom of discussion on all subjects within its scope, it shall treat with due respect the customs and opinions of Society, in all its divisions; never sacrificing the cause of Truth to considerations that are too often allowed to prevail.

We shall be forward to protect the character of our Country and its citizens against malevolent attacks from any quarter. Strictures on either, founded in truth, and tending to our improvement, we shall receive as they deserve, and endeavour to point out the mode of making them useful.

The proceedings of Congress and the Pennsylvania Legislature, with such transactions of the other State Governments as may appear interesting, shall be duly attended to. Foreign and Domestic intelligence shall be carefully selected from every accessible source, and presented in a form as attractive as we can devise; including reports of such trials and decisions in the Courts of Justice as may be thought likely to attract attention from the nature of the facts, or the principles involved in them.

The interests of the State of Pennsylvania, particularly the system of Internal Improvement, shall command our best endeavours to support them.

To Literature, and especially that of our own country, an ample portion of our care shall be devoted, indeed this department we shall always turn, as to a recreation and relief from more irksome duties.

We shall endeavour to procure the earliest and most correct Commercial Information. Advertisements, Marine Intelligence, and every thing usually connected within the province of a Daily Paper, are included in our design.

The Proprietors of the DAILY CHRONICLE have no doubt that a Journal conformable to the plan and conducted with a competent share of ability, will receive sufficient encouragement to reward the labour and responsibility of the enterprise.

☞ The DAILY CHRONICLE is published by CHARLES ALEXANDER, (late of the firm of ATKINSON & ALEXANDER) at No. 49 SOUTH THIRD STREET, at EIGHT DOLLARS PER ANNUM—where SUBSCRIPTIONS and ADVERTISEMENTS will be thankfully received. aug. 27—tf

WANTED,

A SITUATION, by a young married gentleman, as book keeper, or assistant, in a wholesale dry goods or grocery store, who understands mercantile business in all its branches, and having a general knowledge of western and southern merchants, is confident he would be of great service to any mercantile house. The best of references as to character and capability, will be given, by addressing a note to G. A. J. and left at the office of the S. E. Post. Sept. 20—3t

BYBERRY BOARDING SCHOOL.

IS still open for the reception of Boys, where they will be taught Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Grammar, Geography, with the use of Globes, History, and the various branches of the Mathematics.

The School is situated in a pleasant and healthy neighbourhood, 14 miles from the City, 11 from Bristol Turnpike, and ½ mile from Friends' Meeting House.

Terms, $25 in advance, and 1 25 for washing.

The Latin Language taught, if required.

Application may be made to

BENNET & WALTON,
No. 37 Market street, or to
Sept. 20—4t* HENRY PIKE, Byberry.

IMPROVED COOKING STOVES

JACOB F. PLEIS has on hand at his establishments, No. 131, and No. 99 North Second street, the newly *Improved Cooking Stoves* of the best patterns, either for wood or coal. These Stoves are the best in use for roasting, baking, stewing, boiling, &c. for large or middling families, and require less wood than stoves usually do.

He has also for sale cannon, coal, and 9 plate stoves, Franklin and cabin stoves, backs and jambs, &c. of the very newest pattern, wholesale and retail, at the lowest prices.
Sept. 20—3m

FOR SALE,
At JAMES WINTER'S *Manufactory*,
No. 37 Arch, between Front & Second streets,

AN EXTENSIVE assortment of round and square Band Boxes, of different sizes and patterns, wholesale and retail, on moderate terms.

Orders from any part of the City or Country, for any size, number or pattern, will be promptly attended to, and duly executed.

Boards of various qualities for sale cheap, for cash.

N. B. He also continues to dress Silk, Waterloo, Crape, Camel's Hair and Merino Shawls, curls the fringe, and warrants the colors not to fade.

School Desks for sale—inquire as above.
Sept. 20—7t*

WATCHES,
JEWELLERY AND SILVER WARE.

THE Subscriber has just received a fresh supply of Gold and Silver Patent Lever, Lapine and Plain WATCHES, fine Gold Chains, Seals, Keys, Silver Table Spoons, Tea Spoons, Sugar Tongs, Soup Ladles, Spectacles, Breast Pins, Finger Rings, Ear Rings, a few hundred Musical Boxes, and a variety of other Fancy Articles, which he offers for sale very low, wholesale or retail, at his Jewellery Store, No. 60 Market street, between Second and Third streets, next door to the Indian King Tavern.
Sept. 20—6m* WILLIAM BAILY.

YOUNG LADIES' ACADEMY,
No. 1 Bread street, or 1 door North of No. 77 Arch St.

THE success attending this Institution since its recent commencement, has far exceeded the expectations of its most zealous friends, and the subscribers feel confident that the future improvement of their pupils will ensure to them a continuance of public favour.

The course of instruction comprises Reading, Plain and Ornamental Writing, Arithmetic, English Grammar, Geography, Use of the Globes, Map-drawing, History, Composition, Drawing, Painting on Velvet, in Oil and Water colours, Rug and Lace-work.

Also, French, by an eminent Teacher.

Lessons in any of the above branches, given separately, if required.

Terms made known on application.
Sept. 20—3m Misses BARNARD.

COCALICO MILL STONES.

THE Subscribers have for sale the COCALICO MILL STONES, celebrated for grinding Corn, Rye and Plaister. Orders addressed to either of their agents, viz.

DRINKER & EVANS, Columbia, Lancaster county;
S. KONIGMACHER, No. 1[illegible] Market Street, Philadelphia;
CORNELIUS SMITH, Port Deposite, Maryland.
P. FAHNESTOCK, No. 11, Light Street Wharf Baltimore or to them direct to the Ephrata Post Office, Lancaster County Pennsylvania will be thankfully received and promptly attended to. WM. & JOS. KONIGMACHER.
april 19—1mtys*

CLOTHS AND CASSIMERES.

THE Subscriber has just received and for sale at his cloth store, No. 51 North Second street, corner of Coombs' Alley, a fresh supply of seasonable goods, among which are,

Superfine London blue, black, and brown cloths,
Do. citron, bottle green, and olive do.
Do. claret, Oxford mixt, steel and brown mixt cloths,
Super blue, black, and brown cassimeres,
Do. bottle green, olive and brown mixt, Oxford, Navarino, and steel mixt do.
Blue and brown habit cloths,
Superfine drab habit cloth and coating, suitable for cloaks and coats,
Also, on hand, silk, Valencia and lustred vestings, and a general assortment of mens' wear and laylors trimmings.

WILLIAM BURTON.
Sept. 20—3t*

WILLIAM H. MOORE,
UNDERTAKER,
No. 102½ Arch street, between Fifth and Sixth streets, (south side.)

THE subscriber, respectfully informs his friends and the public that he keeps always on hand, a general assortment of coffins, of all sizes and patterns, adorned or plain. Also, hearse of every description ready prepared, which at the shortest notice, can be made to order. The whole business of Funerals will be attended to if desired, on very moderate terms, such as furnishing Hearse, Carriages, Shrouds, Scarfs, Crape, Gloves, Ice Boxes, &c.

The subscriber's intention is to devote his whole attention to the above named business.

N. B. Attendance at all hours. *Circumstances taken into consideration.* aug 30—tf

Just published,
CASKET FOR SEPTEMBER.

EMBELLISHED with VIEWS of the BATTLE MONUMENT at BALTIMORE; St. STEPHEN'S CHURCH, and LAKE GEORGE; Music, Plate, &c.

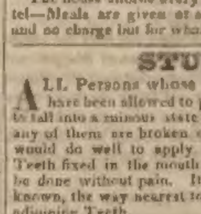
CONTENTS—Description of the Battle Monument—The Carbonari, a Sicilian Story—Persian Manners—The Smugglers—Description of St. Stephen's Church—Description of Lake George—Song of Confederacy—Wedding under Ground—The Heart and Lyre—Mysterious Resemblance—Sir Walter Scott—Horrors of Piracy—*Miscellanies, Wit and Sentiment*—Meteorological observations.

School of Flora, with two cuts.
Music, Fly away Pretty Moth
Poetry—Address to Nature—The Spirit of Niagara—The neglected Maid to her false Lover—The Old Bachelor—To ——Dread of Death—On Love—Twilight.

Published monthly, at $2 50 a year—single Nos. 25 cents. Each No. contains 48 Royal Octavo Pages, closely printed on fine type and good paper.

SAMUEL C. ATKINSON,
aug. 23—tf No. 112 Chesnut street.

WATCHES, JEWELLERY, &c.

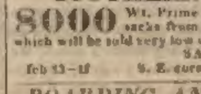


THE Subscriber has always for sale, a handsome assortment of Gold and Silver Watches of all kinds. Also, Cummins' superior eight day Time pieces, gold chains, seals, keys, breast pins, finger rings, ear rings, silver spectacles, thimbles, table and tea spoons, sugar tongs, musical boxes, and a variety of other goods, which he will sell wholesale and retail, at the lowest cash prices.

Orders from the country particularly attended to.

JOHN C. FARR,
Aug. 30—1y No. 88 Market street, Philadelphia.

SAMUEL K. BARTLESON,
N. E. CORNER OF SECOND & PINE STREET,



HAS on hand, an extensive assortment of green VENITIAN BLINDS, which he offers low for cash. He also keeps a vast number of the most fashionable well made BEDS, of various sizes, equal to any ever offered for sale on this continent. feb1—tf

Philadelphia Suspender Manufactory,
NO. 138 MARKET STREET,
A few Doors above Fourth street.

VAN HORN & PIMM respectfully inform their friends and the public generally, that they manufacture and have constantly on hand at their store as above, a general assortment of Silk, Worsted, and Cotton Suspenders, Russian Belts, Silk, Hair, and Patent Leather Stocks, Vest Springs, Cravat Buffenets, &c. all of which they will dispose of on the most reasonable terms, wholesale and retail.

☞ All kinds of Suspenders repaired. may 31—1yr

HOTEL ON A NEW PLAN.

FURNISHED LODGING ROOMS may be had at the Tontine Coffee House, Wall street, New York, at 37 1-2 cents the night, or 1 50 to 2 dollars a week.

The house affords every convenience of a regular hotel—Meals are given at any time, from a bill of fare, and no charge but for what is ordered. Aug. 2—3m

STUMPS.

ALL Persons whose upper front teeth, which have been allowed to press one against another, and to fall into a ruinous state of decay, and particularly if any of them are broken off, or near it; such persons would do well to apply to the Advertiser, and have Teeth fixed in the mouth upon the stumps, which can be done without pain. It is the best and cheapest way known, the way nearest to nature, and never injures the adjoining Teeth.

The Advertiser writes daily in the Chronicle, upon the preservation of the Teeth, and publishes something new every Saturday, or every other Saturday.

H. WILLIAMS, Dentist,
Aug. 2—3m Office, No. 122 North Fourth street.

SOUTHERN FEATHERS.

8000 Wt. Prime Southern Feathers, put up in sacks from 30 to 40 wt. to suit purchasers, which will be sold very low on application to

SAMUEL K. BARTLESON,
feb 23—tf S. E. corner of Second and Pine street.

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.
ANN COOPER,

RESPECTFULLY informs her Friends, that she has opened a SCHOOL, at the South East corner of Third and Wood streets, entrance from Wood.

The course of instruction comprises the following branches:

Reading, Penmanship, Arithmetic, English Grammar, Geography with use of the Maps, Ancient and Modern History, Needlework, if required. For terms apply as above. Aug. 23—6t

W. J. BEDLOCK'S

SELECT School for Young Ladies, and BEDLOCK & YOUNG'S Select School for Boys, will recommence their duties on the 1st of September next. No. 27 North Fifth street, Philadelphia.
Aug. 23—6m

HAT CASE AND BAND BOX MANUFACTORY,
No. 87 North Seventh street.

AN assortment constantly on hand, made in the neatest manner, to order. July 26—3m*

PAPER WAREHOUSE.

S. POTTER, No. 8 South Third street, up stairs, keeps constantly on hand, at the manufacturer's prices, a supply of

Writing Paper, from 75 to 85 per ream.
Letter Paper of various qualities, $2 25 to 7 5
Printing Paper—Medium, Royal, Super-royal, Imperial, Columbian, and Double Medium, from $2 75 to 27 per ream, together with a great variety in Hanging, Wrapping, Lottery Ticket, Folio Post, Map, Book Note, and other Papers, Bonnet Boards, &c. &c.

Also, a constant supply of Standard SCHOOL BOOKS and STATIONARY, at the most reduced prices.
June 28—tf

CLOAKS.

FOR SALE, wholesale or retail, at No. 45 Market street, third door below Second street, an elegant assortment of Men's and Boy's Tartan and Camblet
Ladies' Circassian, Tartan and Camblet } CLOAKS.
do. Bombazett and cloth
Children's Circassian and Tartan

The above comprise the most extensive assortment ever offered for sale in this city, and are well worthy the attention of country merchants and other purchasers.

Also, an elegant assortment of fine and superfine Ingrain CARPETING, with a general assortment of DRY GOODS. J. & M. SHARPLESS.
July 19—4m

JACOB W. M'CURDY,
LADIES' FANCY SHOE STORE,
No. 179 Arch street, second door above Fifth.

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he constantly keeps a large assortment of Ladies', Misses', and Children's Boots and Shoes, of all colours and descriptions, of his own manufacture, and particularly the French shape, which, by having great experience in making, he is enabled to assure those who may favour him with their orders, that he can make to any pattern. He has also a constant supply of shoes, which he can sell as low as they can be purchased in this city, to suit those who wish to purchase cheap, and which he can warrant as being made of the best materials. June 28—3mo

REMOVAL.

WILLIAM H. C. BIGGS, Clock and Watch maker respectfully informs his friends and the public in general, that he has removed his establishment from No. 34 Chesnut street, to No. 67 S. Front st. (east side,) where he will continue business hereafter.

A Marine Chronometer for sale. Also, a good second handed eight day Clock, gold and silver Watches, &c.
july 5—tm

BRUSH MANUFACTORY,
No. 99 NORTH THIRD STREET.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his Friends and the Public generally, that he has removed his store from No. 1 Decatur street, to No. 99 North Third street, nearly opposite Church alley, where he still continues to manufacture Brushes of every description, which he offers for sale on the most reasonable terms, either for cash or acceptances. Country merchants and others who deal in the article will find it to their advantage in giving him a call, as his prices are as moderate as will be found in the city.

MYERS BUSCH.
june 21—tf

FIRE PROOF DOORS,
And Standing Screw Presses.

PRESS Screws and Stand of Screw Presses, complete, with iron sides, for Tobacconists, Book Binders, Printers, &c. FIRE PROOF DOORS, of different Sizes, for Counting Houses, Banks, &c. ready made, which will be disposed of on reasonable terms. MILL SCREWS and MILL SPINDLES made to order, and SMITH WORK, in general, by CHARLES S. EVANS, No. 12 Second Street.
april 26—1y

Just published,
NEW GOODS.
CHARLES K. SERVOSS,
No. 60 North Second, four doors above Arch street,

HAS just received a fresh supply of articles in the Looking-Glass, and Fancy Hardware line, which, with his former Stock, comprises a general assortment, all of which he offers for sale, wholesale and retail, at the most reduced prices, for cash, or acceptances. Sept. 13—3t*

SITUATION WANTED.

AS an Assistant in a FEMALE SEMINARY, by a Female well qualified to assist in teaching the necessary branches of English Education.

☞ A Note addressed to C. D and left at this office, will be attended to. Sept. 13—tf

☞ CURE FOR CORNS. ☜

A SIMPLE, effectual remedy for these troublesome things, can always be had by the single box or dozen, at No. 226 North Sixth street, first door above Callowhill, west side. Those who have tried it have, in almost every instance, had them come out entirely by the roots. Sept. 13—3m

BACK GAMMON TABLE
AND CHESS BOARD MANUFACTORY.

THE above mentioned articles are manufactured and sold wholesale or retail, by the subscriber, cheaper than they can be obtained elsewhere, in the city of Philadelphia.

For the convenience of wholesale and country dealers, they are made of three different sizes and to pack in one nest, but each size may be had separately, if so requested.

This being the only manufactory of the kind in this city, the subscriber considers that no further comment on the subject will be necessary.

GEORGE ALLCHIN,
No. 163 Vine, near Fifth street, Philadelphia.
sept. 6—3m

FOR SALE,

A valuable Farm or Country Seat, containing about 100 acres of land; the late residence of Nathan Whitman, deceased, about 6 miles north of the city of Philadelphia, in Bristol township and County of Philadelphia. This property is situated and fronting on a road leading from Branchtown to the Fox Chase, the new Second street road also crosses the premises, forming a cross-road at the south line, and making two handsome fronts on the Second street road, leaving about 65 acres of land, with the improvements on the west side of said Second street. The dwelling is a large 2 story stone house, with 4 rooms on a floor, out buildings, 2 large hay houses, with stabling underneath, barracks, waggon house, corn cribs, &c. Also, a *spring house over a never failing spring of the best water, a number of springs and streams of water running through the premises*; on this side there are about 10 acres of good woodland, and about 10 acres of beautiful meadow lying between the dwelling and Second street road